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Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children

State of the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary:

The present report has been prepared in response to paragraph 21 of resolution 54/93, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the state of the preparations for the special session for follow-up to the World Summit for Children. Two reports on this matter have been submitted to the Preparatory Committee of the special session: "Proposals on the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly for follow-up to the World Summit for Children in 2001" (A/AC.256/2, 29 December 1999), and "Update on the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly for follow-up to the World Summit for Children in 2001" (A/AC.256/5, 3 May 2000).

The report indicates that there is strong momentum building for the special session. Substantive preparations are under way at the national, regional and global levels. Governments, non-governmental organizations and international agencies are actively involved in a variety of preparatory activities, spurred by the follow-up to the World Summit for Children, the virtually universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the convening of the special session.

* This document was submitted to the United Nations Secretariat after the official submission deadline owing to constraints in the information collection process.

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I. Background

1. Ten years after the World Summit for Children, held in 1990, and following the mid-decade review of the Summit Declaration and Plan of Action undertaken by the General Assembly in 1996, the General Assembly in its resolution 54/93 decided to convene in September 2001 at United Nations Headquarters a special session for follow-up to the Summit (referred to below as the "special session on children").

2. In 1989, a year before the Summit, the Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted. It has become the most ratified human rights treaty in history, embodying the commitment of States parties to respect, fulfil, promote and protect children's rights. Subsequently, two Optional Protocols were adopted on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

3. In resolution 54/93, the General Assembly decided that "the special session, while reviewing the achievements in the implementation and results of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, will undertake a renewed commitment and consider future action for children in the next decade".

4. The same resolution established a preparatory committee open to all Member States and observers of the General Assembly, with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) serving as the substantive secretariat. At its organizational session (New York, 7-8 February 2000), the Committee elected a Bureau of five members: as Chairperson, Patricia Durrant (Jamaica); as Vice-Chairs, Madina Ly Tall (Mali), Anwarul K. Chowdhury (Bangladesh), and Hanns Schumacher (Germany); and as Rapporteur, Lidija Topic (Bosnia and Herzegovina).[1] It also decided on the participation of non-governmental organizations in the preparatory process, as explained in section III below.

5. At the Committee's first substantive session (New York, from 30 May to 2 June 2000),[2] delegations discussed the report of the Secretary-General, "Emerging issues for children in the twenty-first century" (A/AC.256/3-E/ICEF/2000/13).[3] Three panel discussions also took place, dealing with the assessment of the implementation of the goals of the World Summit for Children, emerging issues, and future action for children.[4] The 11 panellists included experts from different technical and cultural backgrounds and two representatives of youth organizations.

6. Decisions taken at the first substantive session included:

(a) A proposal to the General Assembly that two substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee be convened in New York during 2001, one from 29 January to 2 February, and another from 11 to 15 June;

(b) A provisional programme of work for the Committee's second substantive session;

(c) A proposal to the General Assembly that the special session be convened in New York for three days during the first and second weeks of the general debate of the fifty-sixth General Assembly;

(d) Arrangements for the accreditation of non-governmental organizations, as described in section III below.

7. The Preparatory Committee also agreed to authorize the Bureau to prepare a draft outcome document for the special session, as explained in section II below. It was recommended that thematic consultations involving experts in various fields be held to determine how to shape the operational strategies that will achieve practical and measurable outcomes for children throughout their lives. The strategies will form the basis of an agenda for the future that will be adopted at the special session. A first technical consultation was convened in Atlanta, United States of America, in October 2000.

8. The first substantive session included side events organized by non-governmental organizations, Governments and UNICEF, involving the participation of young people, as explained in section III below.

II. Preparation of the draft outcome document for the special session

9. At its first substantive session, the Preparatory Committee agreed to authorize its Bureau, with the support of the substantive secretariat, to prepare a draft outcome document for the special session, taking into account the views expressed during the session, for

consideration at the second substantive session. Highlights of those views are provided below.

10. It was proposed that a first draft of the document be made available to Member States in November 2000.

11. According to the views expressed in response to the report of the Secretary-General,[3] the future agenda for children to be adopted at the special session should be innovative, concise and action-oriented. It should be broad enough to address the concerns of children in both developing and industrialized countries, while prioritizing key actions that will make a major difference to the most disadvantaged children.

12. The Preparatory Committee also concluded that the report of the Secretary-General justly identified deepening poverty and inequality, proliferating conflict, the deadly spread of HIV/AIDS and continuing discrimination, particularly against women and girls, as formidable challenges in developing future actions for children. An integrated approach to the rights and well-being of children and adolescents, based on the life cycle, provides a useful conceptual framework. The three key outcome areas for children — that all children should have a good start in life; that they should have the opportunity to acquire a good education; and that adolescents should have opportunities fully to develop their individual capacities — capture the issues of fundamental importance.

13. The goals adopted at the 1990 World Summit need to be updated and the achievements that have already been made must be sustained. However, the major new challenges detailed in the report of the Secretary-General need to be addressed so as to ensure that there are no setbacks.

14. The principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child should underpin all future action for children. The rights of all children — in particular those marginalized by poverty, gender or other forms of discrimination — should be given priority attention. While significant gains have been made in legal reform, appropriate policy, budget and institutional reforms should be instituted in all countries.

15. Although globalization has strengthened international cooperation and accelerated economic growth and social development in many instances, it has had profound exclusionary and negative consequences for children. Its dynamism and reach must be harnessed to promote children's rights. Information and communication technology should be made available to developing countries to help improve the quality and efficiency of the provision of basic social services.

16. The vision of breaking the cycle of poverty in one generation received strong endorsement. Universal access to basic social services is a key component of the fight against poverty. More resources are needed, and the resources available must be better utilized to fight poverty and to provide access to basic services for all. Official development assistance must be accelerated so as to reach the agreed United Nations target. Other measures, such as a significant reduction in external debt and focusing aid flows on the neediest countries and the neediest people, and on countries suffering economic crises, must be part of the international action in favour of children.

17. Child protection issues should be given greater attention in the future. Special efforts are needed to protect the rights of child labourers and child prisoners; children affected by drug abuse; children, especially girls, affected by sexual and emotional abuse; children with disabilities; children affected by armed conflict; children who are traumatized or displaced or who are refugees; and child victims of genital mutilation. The adoption of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, was welcomed.

18. Participation, along with non-discrimination and the best interests of the child, are overarching principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They should guide the setting of future goals and strategies. Child and adolescent participation means developing a culture of respect for their views.

19. The important link between women's and children's rights and well-being was emphasized. Other international human rights treaties, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, should guide future actions for children. Parenting education was encouraged, not just for mothers but also for fathers.

20. Education, with an emphasis on girls' education is the key to future human development. Access to

basic health services, clean water, safe sanitation and proper nutrition must remain priorities.

21. More emphasis should be placed on the diseases that take a high toll on children, such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, diphtheria and malaria. There is need to formulate and promote child-oriented policies, strategies and programmes to prevent and combat HIV/AIDS. Adolescents should have full access to information on responsible sexual behaviour and equitable gender roles and to reproductive and sexual health services.

III. Participation of key actors

22. The main actions taken to facilitate the participation of key actors in the special session are outlined below.

A. Personal representatives of heads of State and Government

23. In resolution 54/93, the General Assembly "strongly encourages the full and effective participation of Member States, and invites the heads of State and Government to consider assigning personal representatives" to the Preparatory Committee. To date, 15 personal representatives have been designated, including ambassadors, parliamentarians, senior policy specialists, special advisers and heads of non-governmental organizations. It is expected that the number will increase by the time of the second substantive session of the Committee. The role of personal representatives is to ensure broad and high-level participation in the national review of the Summit follow-up, to provide substantive input to the preparation of the outcome, and to mobilize broad civil-society participation in the events leading up to and following the special session.

B. Non-governmental organizations, children and adolescents

24. In resolution 54/93, the General Assembly recognizes the importance of a participatory process at the national, regional and international levels with a view, inter alia, to establishing partnerships between a broad range of actors, including children and youth, in order to raise momentum for children's rights and needs. The Assembly further recognizes the important role of all relevant actors, including non-governmental organizations, in implementing the Plan of Action, and stresses the need for their active involvement in the preparatory process, including involvement in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee and at the special session itself.

25. The modalities for the accreditation of non-governmental organizations have been agreed upon by the Preparatory Committee. At its organizational session, the Committee decided that its work should be open to non-governmental organizations accredited with the Economic and Social Council or with UNICEF and to other such organizations with a collaborative relationship and partnership with UNICEF. The latter organizations were invited on a no-objection basis. At its first substantive session, the Committee decided to extend from April to October 2000 the deadline for the approval on a no-objection basis of accreditation of additional non-governmental organizations.

26. The Committee also decided on the accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the special session itself. Non-governmental organizations that enjoy consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or are accredited to UNICEF and other organizations accredited during the preparatory process would be accredited, in accordance with relevant decisions of the Preparatory Committee. The Committee deferred to its second substantive session the consideration of specific arrangements for participation of non-governmental organizations in the special session.

27. More than 235 non-governmental organizations participated in the first substantive session of the Committee. The NGO Committee on UNICEF, acting as counterpart to the substantive secretariat, convened a task force to organize the participation of the non-governmental organizations at the session. The NGO Committee prepared a report on relevant activities during the session.[5] Non-governmental organizations took the floor during the session and the discussions following the three expert panels. Four non-governmental organization regional caucuses and two issue-based caucuses (the Child Rights Caucus and the Child Advocacy Caucus) were organized for the session. The Child Rights Caucus worked in groups according to clusters of principles and rights of the Convention.

28. Some Member States included young people in their delegations to the first substantive session, and the panel discussions held during the session included representatives of youth organizations. One of the side events during the session was an informal panel of young people, co-hosted by the Government of Canada and UNICEF. The six panellists — all under the age of 20 — spoke on such issues as discrimination, access to services, and supportive relationships with adults. In addition, Save the Children/Sweden and the UNICEF regional office for South Asia introduced *Children's Rights: Turning Principles into Practice*, a multicountry collection of essays by children's rights activists.

29. On 19 September 2000, UNICEF convened a consultative meeting with members of the Child Rights Caucus. The consultation focused on shaping a common vision for a new global agenda for children and on non-governmental organization participation in the preparations for the special session.

30. UNICEF has continued to work with a wide range of partners, including civil society organizations and young people, to identify effective ways for children and young people to participate in the special session process. UNICEF is also encouraging countries to include young people in the national reviews and to seek meaningful ways to involve them in the preparations for the special session. Together with Save the Children and Plan International, UNICEF is hosting a meeting from 2 to 4 October 2000 in London to discuss adolescent participation in the process.

31. The panel discussion on emerging issues indicated that serious consideration should be given to a special event or forum on the rights of the child, to be held in conjunction with the special session and involving the broad participation of children and adolescents, civil society and the private sector.

C. Role of the United Nations system

32. In resolution 54/93, the General Assembly invited all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate actively in the preparations for the special session, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure an effective and coordinated system-wide response to the preparations for the special session. Accordingly, the Executive Director of UNICEF requested relevant United Nations organizations to provide inputs to the special session. The inputs, due by the end of September 2000, should contain an account of their contributions to the achievement of the goals of the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children; suggestions for identifying emerging trends; a discussion of key issues and challenges that affect the needs and rights of children and women; and proposals for future actions. The secretariat will ensure that these inputs are incorporated into the report of the Secretary-General on the end-of-decade review, and conveyed at the substantive debate.

IV. End-of-decade reviews

33. In resolution 54/93, the General Assembly "invites Governments and relevant organizations, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as regional and subregional organizations, to undertake reviews of progress achieved since the World Summit for Children". It also "reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to submit to the special session, through the preparatory committee, a review of the implementation and results of the World Declaration and Plan of Action, including appropriate recommendations for further action, which also elaborates on the best practices noted and obstacles encountered in the implementation as well as on measures to overcome those obstacles". The end-of-decade review process should also benefit from contributions from the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the impact of armed conflict on children and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

34. Reviews are being prepared at the national, regional and global levels. Governments have been requested to submit to UNICEF, by the end of December 2000, a short summary report, including an assessment of specific actions and follow-up and monitoring to the World Summit Plan of Action and lessons learned and recommendations for future action. The main body of each national report is to be accompanied by a common set of indicators of the progress made towards the goals of the 1990 Plan of Action. Technical guidelines for the preparation of the report have been provided by UNICEF.

35. Preparation of the end-of-decade review is under way in most countries, with the assistance of UNICEF and agencies of the United Nations system and the participation of a variety of non-governmental partners. A number of countries have put in place a national committee to steer the process. Countries are drawing on a variety of data sources, including country reports on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, reports on the major United Nations conferences held during the 1990s, national policy documents, reports on the 20/20 Initiative, common country assessments, reports of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), poverty reduction strategy papers, UNICEF situation analyses of children and women, mid-term review reports and major evaluations. Assessment of national plans of action will be supplemented by in-depth assessments, to be conducted by UNICEF in selected countries.

36. The UNICEF multiple indicators cluster surveys (MICS), and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are key sources for statistical analysis, particularly where such data are not available in national systems. MICS constitute the largest single data collection programme for monitoring the situation of children and the realization of their rights in the world. UNICEF is currently helping 70 countries, covering more than half of the developing world population, to conduct MICS, including support to regional technical workshops. The first two rounds of workshops have been completed in each region, and the last one is currently under way. UNICEF has also developed a set of global databases for the end-of-decade review covering cross-sectoral and trend data for more than 50 indicators. Some of these databases will be made available on the Internet on an experimental basis, in the last quarter of 2000.

V. Regional reviews and preparatory activities

37. A number of activities are being undertaken to support regional reviews of the follow-up to the World Summit for Children. UNICEF has been supporting regional reviews in the course of the past two years, including assessments of trends in key indicators that take advantage of the ChildInfo database. In addition, UNICEF regional offices will produce a regional synthesis and analysis of national reports by early 2001. The assessment of trends, including in-depth thematic analyses using MICS data, will continue after the submission of national reviews. In addition to the regional end-of-decade reviews, a number of regional activities related to the preparation of the special session are under way. The major activities in each region are summarized below.

A. Africa

38. The Summit of the Organization of the African Unity (OAU) (Lomé, Togo, 10-12 July 2000) adopted a decision "Africa's children, Africa's future", in which it welcomed the convening of the special session on children and the launching of a global movement for children. Member States were encouraged to attend the special session with representation at the highest level, to designate representatives to the preparatory process and to articulate a visionary but feasible agenda for African children over the next decade. An African position, prepared by the OAU secretariat, in consultation with relevant international and African institutions and civil society organizations, will be made available before the special session. The Summit recognized HIV/AIDS as a priority challenge and committed OAU to follow-up activities in collaboration with international organizations and donors. The Summit also discussed a plan of action on strategies to support orphans, vulnerable children, and children infected by HIV/AIDS in Africa, and to address child trafficking issues. The Labour and Social Affairs Commission of OAU will meet in Gabon in April 2001 to further elaborate the African common position discussed by the Lomé Summit.

39. Other activities will take place in the coming months and in 2001. The European Union and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are organizing a meeting on HIV/AIDS and the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Harare, Zimbabwe, 30 October–2 November 2000. Another significant event to advance the struggle against AIDS will be the African Development Forum, organized by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in cooperation with UNICEF, 4-8 December 2000 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Forum will focus on mobilizing leadership to combat HIV/AIDS, including high-level government, civil society and youth leaders. In addition, the Government of Nigeria plans to host a

special summit of heads of State and Government on HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases in early 2001.

40. The extensive data collection now under way for the end-of-decade review in Africa will contribute not only to programme planning and advocacy but also to the production of an atlas on the impact of HIV/AIDS on children and women in the region. The project, coordinated by UNICEF in eastern and southern Africa, will highlight the impact of HIV/AIDS on children's rights and well-being and will contain maps displaying the impact at the national and subnational levels. The atlas will be published in time for the special session on children.

41. Also in eastern and southern Africa, a consultation, Leadership for Children, will be organized in February 2001 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with the participation of the OAU Secretary-General and the executive secretaries of SADC and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, with the support of the UNICEF regional office. The consultation will bring together leading African and Africanist intellectuals, media leaders, young people and civil society leaders to consider the situation of children in Africa in the coming decade. The event will be an important preliminary step towards an Africa-wide conference on children which UNICEF and OAU will organize early in 2001.

42. The UNICEF regional office for West and Central Africa has taken several initiatives, including the organization of a meeting with non-governmental organizations in November 2000 in Dakar, Senegal, on preparations for the special session. Also in that month and in Dakar, a workshop on adolescent rights will be held.

B. Middle East and North Africa

43. In May 2000, the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) and UNICEF supported a regional workshop on the role of the private sector in promoting the rights of the child, convened by the Tunis-based Arab Institute for Human Rights. In June 2000, the League of Arab States (LAS) called on Member States to undertake national reviews of the situation of children and to participate in preparations for the special session at the highest possible level. In the same month, LAS held a seminar in Alexandria, Egypt, on early childhood.

44. LAS has prepared a draft declaration and framework for action on the rights of children for the period 2001-2010. Preparations are under way for an Arab high-level conference on children, in April 2001, to review progress towards the 1990 goals and to identify future courses of action. A preparatory conference will take place in Beirut, Lebanon, 12-15 February 2001. Partners involved include LAS, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), UNICEF, the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), the Arab Council for Childhood and Development (ACCD) and the Arab NGO Network (Shabaka). Each of these institutions is taking the lead in one of the preparatory meetings for experts, civil society organizations, youth and media. Expert papers will form the basis for a report on the state of the Arab child.

45. A regional youth forum will take place from 29 October to 1 November 2000, in Amman. The *State of the World's Children, 2001* will be launched in December 2000 in a regional event intended to place early childhood on the national agenda of every country in the region. This will be immediately followed by a regional conference on comprehensive early childhood development and care, organized by the UNICEF regional office. Other country and regional events, such as the Arab Child Day (7 October 2000), have also been planned to promote a new agenda for children.

C. Asia

46. In East Asia and the Pacific, a number of events have taken place. In May 2000, the Coalition against the Use of Child Soldiers, with UNICEF cooperation, organized an Asia/Pacific conference in Kathmandu, Nepal, to promote the implementation of international conventions and to identify particular problems in the region in regard to children.

47. In May 2000, in Manila, Philippines, the Global Network to Protect Children against Commercial Sexual Exploitation (ECPAT) organized an international meeting on young people's participation in the struggle against the commercial sexual exploitation of children. A subregional consultation on the Stockholm Agenda for Action, adopted at the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Stockholm, 27-31 August

1996), took place in August 2000, in Bangkok, Thailand. A major follow-up meeting to the World Congress is being planned for late 2001 in Yokohama, Japan.

48. The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and UNICEF collaborated in drafting a report "ASEAN vision for children", which examines the state of children's rights in the 10-member countries. The report will be used to help develop the Second ASEAN Plan of Action for Children.

49. A youth survey focusing on children aged 9-18 and organized by the UNICEF regional office will take place in 11 countries of the region from October 2000 to February 2001. The survey, which will give young people an opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns, will be shared with Governments, the media, religious and community leaders and civil society. A final report is expected to be launched at a ministerial consultation in May (see para. 52) to help disseminate the views of the region's policy makers before the special session on children. South Asia is considering a similar youth survey.

50. An Asia/Pacific Television Forum on Children and Youth is scheduled for 4-7 February 2001 in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The Forum is being organized jointly by the Korea Educational Broadcasting System, the Asia/Pacific Broadcasting Union, and UNICEF. It is aimed at heightening awareness among television producers and broadcasters of their key role in promoting the Global Movement for Children.

51. In South Asia, it is likely that UNICEF will be a lead partner in organizing a high-level consultation on the South Asian child (Kathmandu, May 2001), to review achievements regarding the World Summit goals. It is expected that, in addition to Governments, leading academics, child right experts, non-governmental organizations, the media and children and young people will participate. The meeting will draw on completed national reviews and data contained in *Atlas of the South Asian Child*, which UNICEF will publish in spring 2001.

52. For East Asia and the Pacific, a regional ministerial consultation will take place in China (Beijing, 14-16 May 2001). National reviews and progress over the course of the decade will be discussed. The consultation — the fifth in a series to follow-up on the goals of the World Summit for Children in the region — is organized with the UNICEF regional office. A preparatory meeting for the consultation will be held (Bangkok, 26-27 February 2001). These meetings will bring together government policy makers, young people, members of civil society and the private sector, and bilateral and multilateral organizations. They will serve to develop the region's views for the special session.

53. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will convene the Third Asia/Pacific Intergovernmental Meeting on Human Resources Development for Youth (Bangkok, 4-8 June 2001), with support from United Nations agencies in the region. The meeting will promote integrated approaches to sexual and reproductive health, prevention of substance abuse and HIV/AIDS, and mainstreaming of youth health issues into national policies and programmes.

D. Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States

54. The UNICEF country office in Ukraine organized a Caucasus area meeting on national responses to HIV/AIDS (Odessa, 5-7 June 2000). Over 90 decision makers from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, and representatives from national AIDS centres and leading non-governmental organizations were brought together with the representatives of UNICEF, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank and the International Organization on Migration (IMO).

55. A regional conference on "Children Deprived of Parental Care: Rights and Realities" will take place in Budapest, Hungary, 22-24 October 2000. It is organized jointly by UNICEF and the regional NGO/UNICEF Committee for Children. The Conference aims to identify practical steps to ensure family-centred outcomes in child-care services and protection practices. The meeting will also examine tools to assess the state of the rights of children in public care that can contribute to the special session on children and to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

56. Civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations are organizing a regional consultation for the spring of 2001, building on the country-level

process, to analyse the situation of children across the region and to propose responses by civil society and Governments.

57. A regional intergovernmental meeting is being planned for April/May 2001 to review progress in achieving the World Summit goals and to propose a regional agenda for children for the next decade. The meeting will build upon national and subregional consultations. The location and precise date are to be determined.

58. The UNICEF regional office for Europe and the regional office for Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) and the Baltic States are organizing the first-ever rights-based opinion poll of young people across the two regions. The poll will build upon UNICEF experience in conducting children's polls in both regions as well as surveys of young people in other regions. The results of the poll should be available in April 2001.

59. A "Generation in Jeopardy" conference is being organized in June 2001 by the Swedish National Committee for UNICEF, with the support of the UNICEF regional office for CEE/CIS/Baltic States.

60. It should be noted that end-of-decade reviews in this region will benefit from previous reports of the UNICEF International Child Development Centre in Florence regarding policies on children.

E. Europe

61. On 7 June 2000, a meeting of representatives from the presidency of the European Union at the time (Portugal) and the next three presidencies (France, Sweden and Belgium) took place in Brussels, together with key members of the European Parliament, representatives of the European Council and Commission and non-governmental organization coalitions. The main purpose of the meeting was to coordinate regional preparations for the special session on children.

62. A regional consultation will be held in Paris, France, on 31 May 2001 to discuss a new agenda for children in Europe and in developing countries. Planning is under way for a Europe-wide civil society organization consultation in March 2001, which would bring together regional networks of non-governmental organizations to discuss the new agenda for children. The civil society consultation will be coordinated by EURONET, a non-governmental organization network. The results, which will include a youth forum, will be presented to the regional consultation to be held subsequently in Paris.

63. The youth opinion poll referred to in paragraph 58 will provide an important basis for advocacy as well as for activities with and for children and young people.

F. Latin America and the Caribbean

64. The fifth Ministerial Meeting on Children and Social Policy in the Americas will take place in Kingston, Jamaica, 9-13 October 2000. As part of a region-wide monitoring process carried out through biannual meetings, the meeting will assess progress against end-of-decade goals and develop region-wide commitments for children for the decade to come. Representatives from 37 countries in the hemisphere, including Canada and the United States, are expected to attend the meeting, which will discuss such issues as HIV/AIDS, adolescent participation, health, nutrition and education.

65. In support of the fifth Ministerial process, the Interagency Coordinating Committee for the Follow-up to the World Summit for Children in Latin America and the Caribbean has also been meeting on a regular basis. It includes representatives from the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNFPA, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNAIDS, UNICEF, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Currently the Committee is chaired by UNICEF and is focusing on supporting the preparation of national reports on the implementation of the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children and the regional goals adopted at the fourth Ministerial Meeting in Peru.

66. The tenth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State, to be held in Panama on 18 November 2000, will be attended by Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking

countries in the region as well as Portugal and Spain. The Summit will address the theme of children and adolescents. Ministerial meetings before the Summit will address such themes as children, women and gender, education, youth, public health, agriculture and labour.

VI. Key global events

67. Several recent global events are expected to have an impact on the preparatory process of the special session on children. The Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal, in April 2000 confirmed the expanded vision of education outlined 10 years ago at the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand, and proposed a new set of time-bound goals and strategies in basic education for the new decade and beyond. It recommends giving priority to countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, to other least developed countries, and to countries in crisis.

68. The thirteenth International Conference on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, held in Durban, South Africa, in July 2000 with the theme "Break the silence", underscored the importance of closing the gap between knowledge and action against the pandemic. The Conference went beyond looking at the pandemic as a health and scientific concern, to viewing it as a social reality and as a challenge to all sectors of society. The Conference addressed such issues as the massive amount of resources needed and the strategic thinking and action required for effective prevention, care and support.

69. In April 2000, the Group of 77 convened the first South Summit in Havana, Cuba. Representatives from 133 developing countries adopted a Declaration which included specific consideration of children's rights and needs. The Declaration welcomed the decision to convene the special session on children and expressed full commitment to its preparation. It addressed such issues as women and children forced to live in extreme poverty, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, children involved in and affected by armed conflict, and the trafficking of women and children.

70. The G-8 Summit in Okinawa, Japan, in July 2000 gave special impetus to promoting the well-being of children through a special initiative to combat infectious diseases.

71. At the United Nations Millennium Summit held in September 2000 at Headquarters, heads of State and Government agreed on a Summit Declaration which contained specific commitments relating to children and youth. They include ensuring that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete primary schooling and will have equal access to all levels of education. The Declaration also resolved to, by the same date, reduce maternal mortality by three quarters and under-five child mortality by two thirds. Other key commitments relate to the spread of HIV/AIDS, the scourge of malaria and other major diseases, assistance to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, and strategies to give young people a chance to find decent and productive work. They also sought to ensure that children and all civilian populations who suffer disproportionately from natural disasters, genocide, armed conflict and other humanitarian emergencies are given assistance and protection. On the occasion of the Summit, a significant number of heads of State and Government signed the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 59 signed the Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, and 57 signed the Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

72. The spouses of about 70 of the heads of State and Government attending the Millennium Summit gathered at the Forum on Girls' Education to exchange experiences on, and draw attention to, the gender gap that deprives millions of girls around the world of schooling.

73. The International Conference on War-affected Children, held at Winnipeg, Canada, in September 2000, convened representatives of Governments and non-governmental organizations, experts and young people from around the world to discuss issues of children affected by war. It aimed at galvanizing international efforts to strengthen preventive mechanisms and to end impunity for those who abuse children in wartime.

74. Finally, the General Assembly has decided to convene a special session before the end of its fifty-sixth session to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS and to coordinate and intensify international efforts to combat it. Extensive cooperation and interaction is expected between participants in this event and in the special session on children.

VII. Public information activities

75. In order to raise awareness of the special session, UNICEF is disseminating information by several means. Regular updates on the preparatory process are made available through UNICEF regional and country offices, in order to facilitate coordination of activities at all levels. The UNICEF web site includes background information on the World Summit for Children and preparations for the special session being taken by Governments, non-governmental organizations, children and young people; reviews at the national, regional and global levels; and the next steps in the preparatory process.[5] The site also contains all official documents for the special session. Promotional materials produced for the special session include a variety of leaflets, media materials and reports designed for a widening audience. The *State of the World's Children, 2001*, to be launched in December 2000, will focus on early childhood development and will also provide information on the special session.

VIII. Mobilization of financial resources

A. Requirements of the substantive secretariat

76. In decision 1999/12, the UNICEF Executive Board approved initial contributions to the preparation of the special session in the amount of $2 million. These preliminary requirements were met in late 1999 through contributions from the National Committees for UNICEF of Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States. Subsequently, an additional budget of $5.4 million was approved by the UNICEF Executive Board (decision 2000/6 of May 2000) to support the preparatory activities to be undertaken by the substantive secretariat of the special session. That includes global advocacy for children's rights and for the special session; mobilization of children, youth and civil society organizations; support for regional advocacy; and related staff costs. As of 25 September 2000, the Governments of Bangladesh, Ireland, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States had announced contributions to this budget. Countries willing to contribute to the preparatory activities of the special session are requested to do so through the UNICEF established account.

B. Participation of the least developed countries

77. In resolution 54/93, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the full participation of the least developed countries in the special session and its preparation, and invited Governments to make appropriate contributions to a trust fund to be established for that purpose. The trust fund has been established and, in response to a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 20 April 2000, Member States have started making contributions or are pledging to do so. As of 25 September 2000, contributions had been received from Cyprus, Finland, Greece and the United Kingdom.

Notes

[1] See A/55/43, part I.

[2] See A/55/43, part II.

[3] See A/55/43, part II, annex I, for a summary of the discussions on the report.

[4] See A/55/43, part II, annexes II, III, and IV for summaries of the panel discussions.

[5] See the UNICEF web site: http://www.unicef.org/specialsession/.

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Fifty-fifth session
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Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001

Pattern of conferences

Provision of interpretation services to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States

Improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi

Remote interpretation

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the reports of the Secretary-General on provision of interpretation services to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States (A/55/182), improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (A/55/259) and remote interpretation (A/55/134). During its consideration of the reports, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

Provision of interpretation services to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States

2. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraphs 6 and 7 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/55/182) that, for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, all of the 41 requests for provision of conference services to regional and other major groupings were met at Geneva. For the same period in New York, 100 per cent of the 1,194 requests for facilities alone were met, while a total of 84 per cent (269) of the 321 requests for interpretation services by regional and other major groupings were met. The Advisory Committee notes that this represents an

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improvement over the 1997-1998 period, when 81 per cent of such requests for interpretation were met.

3. The General Assembly has mandated the Secretariat to make provision in its requests for resources for the servicing of such groups, while at the same time maintaining its decision that services should be provided on an as-available basis, without any servicing capacity being specifically allocated for that purpose and with priority being given to meetings included in the calendar of conferences and meetings. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, although the Secretariat does not specifically budget for these groupings, budgetary estimates are based on previous experience, which includes the data relating to meetings of regional and other major groupings. Thus, the resource requirements for provision of interpretation services to such meetings are taken into account in the budget estimates.

4. As indicated in paragraph 8 of the report, during the 12-month period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, a number of difficulties arose which prevented the Secretariat from meeting all of the requests for interpretation services. The Advisory Committee was also informed by the representatives of the Secretary-General that one of the problems was the fact that, in the proposed programme budget for 2000-2001, temporary assistance funds had been reduced on the basis of experience in the previous biennium. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls its statement in paragraph I.40 of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 that "proposed reductions in temporary assistance for meetings need to be evaluated in the light of apparent and persistent instances of problems concerning the level and quality of a number of services, such as translation, interpretation and timely publication of official records".[1] In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, the issue of general temporary assistance should be addressed in the context of the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive study on conference services (A/C.5/49/34 and Corr.1), the findings and conclusions of which were endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/221 C of 23 December 1994; the Advisory Committee believes that the time has come to assess its implementation.

Improved utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi

5. In its resolution 54/248 B of 23 December 1999, the General Assembly, inter alia, expressed concern that the conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi were still underutilized and reiterated its call for better utilization of the facilities. As a measure to facilitate greater utilization of the Nairobi conference facilities, the Assembly also decided to establish a permanent interpretation service within the United Nations Office at Nairobi no later than January 2001. The report of the Secretary-General (A/55/259) is submitted in pursuance of resolution 54/248 B.

6. As indicated in paragraph 9 of the report, the total number of meetings with interpretation actually held at Nairobi in 1999 was 254, of which 32 were meetings of calendar bodies, while the remaining 222 were meetings of intergovernmental and expert groups related to both the United Nations and other organizations. The

number of events without interpretation was 354. The Advisory Committee notes the statements in paragraph 17 of the report that the decision to create a permanent interpretation service at Nairobi will have a dramatic impact on meeting activities at Nairobi, and that there are strong indications that interest in the United Nations Office at Nairobi as a venue for conferences and meetings exists not only among United Nations agencies based in Nairobi, but also among non-United Nations entities. Moreover, the Advisory Committee has been informed that, beginning in 2001, the Committee of Permanent Representatives will have interpretation services.

7. Upon enquiry as to how the team of interpreters would be used optimally, the Advisory Committee was informed that a number of possibilities were under consideration for using interpretation facilities when they were not required for meetings at the United Nations Office at Nairobi. These included: (a) using the team at other United Nations regional offices, such as the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific or the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, at which there is no permanent establishment of interpreters; (b) using interpreters for translation; and (c) remote interpretation from Nairobi, once the technology is in place.

8. The Advisory Committee was informed that the creation of the permanent interpretation service at Nairobi was well under way and that it would be in place by January 2001, as requested by the General Assembly. A breakdown of the costs associated with the establishment of the team of interpreters as compared with interpretation costs in 1999 was requested and should be provided to the Fifth Committee.

Remote interpretation

9. In its resolution 54/248 D, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to keep under review the introduction and use of any new technology, in particular remote interpretation, and to report thereon to the Assembly on a regular basis. The report of the Secretary-General on remote interpretation (A/55/134) is submitted pursuant to that request. As indicated in the report, an experiment in remote interpretation involving the servicing from Geneva of a full-scale intergovernmental meeting, with six languages, to be held at Nairobi, was planned for 2000. Moreover, according to the report, owing to a number of technical difficulties combined with timing problems, it was determined that the experiment, which had been scheduled to take place between 8 and 12 May 2000, was no longer viable, and it was therefore called off.

10. The Advisory Committee regrets that the experiment did not take place and urges the Secretariat to clarify the technical issues involved as quickly as possible.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/54/7). See also paragraphs VIII.56 to VIII.60 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on the proposed programme budget for 1996-1997 (A/50/7).

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Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 54/234, the President of the General Assembly established an open-ended ad hoc working group to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/52/871-S/1998/318). The Working Group met in three sessions from March to July 2000, during which formal and informal meetings were held, including oral presentations made by the representatives of a selected number of departments of the United Nations Secretariat, specialized agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions, and by special representatives of the Secretary-General.

2. In accordance with paragraph 9 of the resolution, the Secretary-General provided the Working Group with necessary assistance to accomplish its mandate. The Working Group prepared and adopted a substantive report on its work, which has been submitted to the General Assembly as document A/55/45. In view of this, the Secretary-General does not see the need to submit another report that would be different in substance from that of the Working Group.

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Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Bethlehem 2000

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Letter dated 29 September 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Yesterday, 28 September 2000, a member of the Israeli parliament and the leader of the Likud Party, Mr. Ariel Sharon, led a group in a dangerous and provocative visit to Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Occupied East Jerusalem. The purpose of this visit, according to Mr. Sharon, was to emphasize illegal Israeli sovereignty over the place. Hundreds of members of the Israeli security forces accompanied Mr. Sharon, which further aggravated tensions, leading to clashes between Palestinian civilians and Israeli security forces, both in Al-Haram Al-Sharif and the rest of East Jerusalem.

Today, 29 September 2000, and following Friday worship, Israeli security forces stormed Al-Haram Al-Sharif using rubber bullets and live ammunition against the worshippers, killing five Palestinian civilians and injuring about 200 others. An Israeli police chief admitted that snipers were also deployed and that they fired live rounds, making the death of civilians the result of wilful killing. Clashes and further Israeli repression against Palestinian civilians later spread to other places including the rest of East Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Ramallah and Gaza.

The actions today of the Israeli security forces are starkly reminiscent of those committed on 8 October 1990, when those forces stormed Al-Haram Al-Sharif, killing 20 civilians and injuring more than 150. At the time, the Security Council, in its resolution 672 (1990) of 12 October 1990, condemned the acts of violence by the Israeli security forces and called upon "Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12

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August 1949, which is applicable to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967".

The international community, and particularly the Security Council, must reiterate such a position and compel the occupying Power to respect its obligations. The need for the cessation of such appalling actions is even greater at this sensitive time, given their detrimental effect on the Middle East peace process and the efforts to achieve a final settlement between the two sides. At this point, ensuring the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Al-Haram Al-Sharif and the rest of East Jerusalem and from the vicinity of other Palestinian cities is a necessary first step for salvaging the situation.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36, 40, 41 and 85, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/55/433

General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 177
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

Note by the Secretary-General

The report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 1999 is submitted herewith to the General Assembly pursuant to the provisions of article IV, paragraph 1, of the Agreement to Regulate the Relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission (General Assembly resolution 54/280, annex). The Executive Secretary will report on the recent activities of the Commission in his statement before the General Assembly.

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Annex

Report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to the eleventh session of the Preparatory Commission*

Summary

The Executive Secretary reports to the Preparatory Commission on the activities undertaken by the Provisional Technical Secretariat during 1999. These included developments in: the commissioning of the International Monitoring System; the execution of the Progressive Commissioning Plan of the International Data Centre; the establishment of the global communications system; the development of the on-site inspection Operational Manual, training, and procurement of OSI equipment; the development of the evaluation framework, promotion of a CTBTO Quality Assurance System, and increase of synergies between evaluation and quality assurance; support to Policy-making Organs; finance and budgetary matters; personnel issues; procurement; internal audit; legal services; outreach activities relating to public information, external relations and international cooperation; and the conference held pursuant to Article XIV of the Treaty in October 1999.

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report gives an account of the activities undertaken by the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization during 1999, in the implementation of Major Programmes 1 to 7.

* Originally issued under the symbol CTBT/PC-11/1/Annex III.

A. MAJOR PROGRAMME 1: INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM

2. This section reports on the activities of the International Monitoring System (IMS) Division and the progress in commissioning the IMS described in the 1997, 1998 and 1999 programmes.

3. During 1999, the first stations in each of the IMS technologies began to send data to the International Data Centre (IDC). This has necessitated close coordination of the efforts of the Global Communications Section and the IMS and IDC Divisions in installing Global Communications Infrastructure (GCI) equipment at stations and National Data Centres (NDCs), preparing the IDC software to accept data from new stations, and assessing the quality and completeness of data from these stations.

4. A major advance was made in the procurement of equipment for seismic, T-phase and radionuclide stations through "call-off contracts" established by international tender that will provide most of the equipment required for at least two programme years. This will both reduce the workload on the Procurement Section and provide increased standardization of equipment throughout the IMS.

A.1 IMS Commissioning

5. A summary of the status of the site survey and station installation programmes at the end of 1999 is given in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Status of the Site Survey Programme at the End of 1999

Technology	Complete/ Not Required	Under Way	Contract Pending	Not Started
Primary seismic	43	1	0	6
Auxiliary seismic	94	8	6	12
Infrasound	22	11	10	17
Hydroacoustic	3	5	0	3
Radionuclide	34	14	6	26

Table 2. Status of the Station Installation Programme at the End of 1999

Technology	Complete/ Substantially Meets Specifications	Under Way	Contract Pending	Not Started
Primary seismic	14*	15	2	19
Auxiliary seismic	29*	3	3	85
Infrasound	3	13	8	36
Hydroacoustic	0	4	0	7**
Radionuclide	4	15	9	52

* Many existing seismic stations that substantially meet specifications still require authentication and a GCI connection.

** Three hydroacoustic stations exist and are sending data, but they will need significant upgrades.

6. A brief summary of the status of the commissioning of each of the IMS technologies, giving the main highlights for the past year, is presented below. A comprehensive,

updated summary of the status of the work at each station in the 1997, 1998 and 1999 programmes is contained in document CTBT/PTS/INF.142/Rev.3.

A.1.1 Seismological Monitoring System

7. The major accomplishments in the seismological monitoring system have been in the upgrades of existing seismic monitoring facilities to meet the technical requirements of the Preparatory Commission, and in laying the groundwork for installations of many new stations in the near future by means of rigorous site survey and site preparation programmes. Priority was given to the primary seismic network. Site surveys were carried out for six new seismic arrays and several new three-component stations during 1999. Contracts are pending, or in planning, for the site preparation and construction for many of these facilities. At the end of 1999, call-off proposals to supply complete seismic acquisition systems for at least four array stations and eight three-component stations were in the final stage of evaluation.

8. Immediately after the acceptance of the Authentication Implementation Plan by the Preparatory Commission, the IMS Division began exploring authentication hardware and standards on the commercial market. Technical requirements for authentication solutions are now included in every procurement for seismic monitoring systems.

9. Technical staff carried out station visits for certification purposes to four existing primary seismic stations during 1999 and in all cases found that some improvements were required. Cooperative technical work with the host institutions continued to bring these facilities to the state in which their compliance with certification requirements can be re-examined.

10. Having the most mature monitoring technology, the seismological monitoring programme was at a stage where many facilities were to be subjected to testing and evaluation in the first part of 2000. With a steady state of station operation being on the horizon, the concepts outlined in the draft Operational Manual were being developed into working procedures for station operation.

A.1.2 Infrasound Monitoring System

11. The major focus in the infrasound monitoring programme during 1999 continued to be the completion of site surveys. A new set of site survey equipment was assembled. Three independent field teams became available for site survey, installation and station certification work. A total of 12 site surveys were completed during the year, one under contract, one under reduced assessment and 10 by PTS staff. Two stations were installed under reduced assessment. Installation work was in progress at nine stations and at two others under reduced assessment. The installation work at three of these stations was nearly complete and it was expected that these stations will be in operation early in 2000. Contracts for installation work at 11 additional stations were under negotiation.

A.1.3 Hydroacoustic Monitoring System

12. The major achievement of the hydroacoustic monitoring programme during 1999 was the commencement and progression of work on three hydrophone stations (the most expensive of all IMS stations). For two of these stations, design and manufacture

were almost complete, preparing the way for installation to take place before the middle of 2000. In the case of the third station, although the contract for this work had been signed shortly before the end of 1999, by the end of the year work was already under way, with installation scheduled for early 2001. Two of the stations are fully funded by the Preparatory Commission, following a process of international tendering. The third is funded partly by national funds and partly by the Preparatory Commission. Owing to success in advancing this programme, the funds obligated for the hydroacoustic part of the IMS during 1999 were high and will drop substantially in 2000.

13. Significant progress was also made on T-phase stations in 1999. At one station, a seismometer was installed and is now transmitting data. A second seismometer system was prepared to complete this station, and was ready for installation early in 2000. The fieldwork for two T-phase site surveys was also carried out during the year.

A.1.4 Radionuclide Monitoring System

14. During 1999 three call-off contracts were established for the procurement of detector systems, air sampler systems and automatic station systems. Detectors and air samplers were ordered and it was expected that the commercial evaluation of the proposals for the automatic systems would be completed by the end of January 2000.

15. Thirty-three site surveys were completed and approved and fieldwork for 16 other sites was completed. Of the 19 stations whose installation was under way, four installations were carried out under reduced assessment and seven others by national funding. Eight installations under PTS contracts were nearly completed.

16. In the noble gas experiment, a noble gas system was installed at the Institut für Atmosphärische Radioaktivität (IAR) in Freiburg, Germany, in October 1999. At the end of 1999, 64 samples had been collected and analysed by the system, and analysed in parallel by the IAR. Contracts for the purchase of two additional noble gas systems had been concluded.

A.2 Training Programmes

17. The fifth Introductory Training Programme for trainees from the Eastern Europe and the North America and Western Europe geographical regions took place in Dubna, Russian Federation, from 8 to 12 June 1999. Twenty-nine participants from 18 countries attended.

18. The series of Technical Training Programmes (TTPs) that began in 1998 continued. The 1999 TTP was held in Vienna from 27 September to 1 October, and the more technical part, focusing on the respective technologies, took place in various institutions during October and November. Fifteen participants from 10 countries attended only the first part in Vienna. Twenty-six participants from 20 countries attended the second parts in Australia and Argentina (radionuclide), France (infrasound) and Norway (seismic).

B. MAJOR PROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL DATA CENTRE

19. This section summarizes the accomplishments within the four IDC programmes during 1999 as part of the IDC Progressive Commissioning Plan. The most significant achievements were:

- Completion of all milestones from Phase 3 (Establishment of Initial Operations at the Vienna IDC) of the IDC Progressive Commissioning Plan, and commencement in March 1999 of Phase 4 (Initial Testing of the IDC Hardware and Software);
- Installation, validation, testing and initial assessment of Releases 2 and 2.1 of the IDC applications software;
- Increase in the number of data days for which human analysis was performed from two per week up to five per week in support of testing and assessment of the software releases;
- Initiation of preparatory work for providing the first test data, products and services to States Signatories;
- Completion of the 1999 procurement programme;
- Completion of two IDC and two NDC training courses;
- Establishment of a new, integrated office and scientific computer network to better serve the States Signatories and all PTS staff;
- Improvement in the integration with other Divisions through effective multi-Divisional task groups on IMS/GCI implementation, IMS data acquisition and information technology issues, as well as the development of a centralized database of project management data for use by the entire PTS.

20. Because of the nature of the work to be done, IDC staff often worked in integrated teams to support efforts involving several Major Programmes and organizational units.

B.1 Management, Technical Coordination and Training Programme

21. This programme supports planning, management and coordination of the programmes within Major Programme 2, and between the IDC and the other Divisions. Significant achievements were made in the areas set out below.

B.1.1 IDC Monitoring Applications Software Releases

22. As a result of the close cooperation between the staff of the prototype IDC (pIDC) and staff from all Sections of the IDC Division, the delivery and testing of Releases 2 and 2.1 of the IDC monitoring applications software were a success.

23. Release 2 was the second of four major releases from the pIDC. Release 2.1 was a significant software update to ensure that IDC systems were prepared for operating into the next millennium. The primary new functions provided with Releases 2 and 2.1 are the capabilities to request auxiliary data and to perform basic atmospheric transport calculations, as well as a number of additional enhancements and software defect repairs. Most importantly, the new software provides the basis for the start of test distribution of IMS data and IDC products to States Signatories. Preparatory testing of this major capability began in late November.

24. A major focus during 1999 was preparation for and operation and maintenance of the computer hardware and commercial software to support Releases 2 and 2.1. The pIDC provided a detailed checklist for installing and configuring the computers, commercial off-the-shelf software and public domain software packages.

25. Though the Release 2 Implementation Plan foresaw the Release 2 delivery in February 1999, the delivery was delayed owing to problems in the United States of America related to finalizing of the export licence. As a result of the delay, the infrastructure which had been prepared for Release 2 by January 1999 had to be reconfigured to support Release 1 again. The infrastructure was reconfigured once more according to the Release 2 checklist in advance of the delivery in May. Delivery of Release 2 commenced on 10 May 1999 and the validation test was completed on 19 July. Upgrades to the hardware and software to remedy year 2000 problems and to prepare for Release 2.1 were conducted throughout the third quarter of the year. Delivery of Release 2.1 started on 28 September, and was completed on 16 November with the successful conclusion of validation testing and testing across a simulated year 2000 time boundary.

26. Detailed testing and assessment of Release 1 continued from 1998 and several important studies were finalized in 1999. By the end of 1999 work had already started on the assessment and detailed testing of Release 2.1. Initial work focused on quality control of data used in the Detection and Feature Extraction (DFX) software and on the detection algorithm for hydroacoustic processing. Further work was undertaken to exploit the information obtained from the comparison of the benchmarks for tuning the data processing from seismic stations (reducing the amount of false detections and increasing the detection process efficiency).

B.1.2 Training

27. The objective of the IDC training courses is to increase the pool and geographical distribution of possible candidates for future posts in the IDC Division. Trainees receive a thorough introduction to the Treaty, PTS functions, and IDC duties and responsibilities, and extensive hands-on data analysis experience using the IDC monitoring applications software. The Third IDC Training Course, which was the first to be held at the IDC facilities in Vienna, concluded on 4 May 1999, when six trainees from six different countries completed their six-month training course. The five trainees, from five different countries, selected for the Fourth IDC Training Course completed their work on 12 November 1999. Five persons were selected from 80 applicants to start the Fifth IDC Training Course, scheduled to begin in March 2000.

28. Two pilot courses to support NDCs were introduced with the objective of providing information and instruction necessary for States Signatories to take full advantage of the data, products and services of the IDC. Twenty-one participants from 21 States Signatories attended the Introductory Training Course for NDC Managers, which took place in Vienna from 8 to 12 November. Eleven participants from 11 States Signatories participated in the Introductory Training Course for NDC Technical Staff, which was held from 29 November to 10 December.

B.2. Monitoring Programme

29. This programme was established to conduct integrated operational testing of the IDC software and services to States Signatories. The dominant accomplishments of 1999 were the operational testing of Releases 2 and 2.1 of the IDC software, and the build-up towards issuing standard products for seven data days per week starting in 2000.

B.2.1 Seismic, Hydroacoustic and Infrasound Processing and Analysis Testing

30. During 1999 the number of stations able to contribute to the seismoacoustic data products increased from 44 to 82. The poor availability of data flowing from some of these voluntary stations through the pIDC to the IDC, largely due to station, ad hoc communications and NDC outages, continued to be a major impediment to the production of quality test products. Data availability exceeded 95% typically at only 15-20 stations, and quite often little or no data were received from particular stations. This situation should improve as stations transmitting over the GCI are progressively integrated during 2000.

31. Automatic data acquisition and processing continued 24 hours per day and seven days per week, with interruptions during release installations, to assess the capability and robustness of Releases 1, 2 and 2.1 during the year. While awaiting the delivery of Release 2 early in the year, the IDC Division reinstalled the Release 1 software for testing. During that time the IDC Division produced the automatic Standard Event List 1 (SEL1) for 50 days with 4684 events and Reviewed Event Bulletins (REBs) for 24 days with 963 events. Between the validation test of Release 2 in July and the end of November, human analysts contributed to the production of REBs for a total of 51 days (Table 3), beginning with two data days per week and reaching five data days per week.

Table 3. Events in IDC and pIDC Event Lists and Bulletins for the Period 1 July to 30 November 1999

Product	IDC	pIDC
Automatic Standard Event List 3 (SEL3) for 153 days	9334	9140
Reviewed Event Bulletin (REB) for the 51 IDC days	1955	1921

32. All of the production and non-production testing proved invaluable for identifying defects in the software and improving procedures. Experiments where all analysts independently reviewed the same data in parallel identified inconsistencies in analyst practice, as well as potential improvements in procedures and guidelines. Comparisons of the REBs of the pIDC and IDC suggest that even when both centres had very similar data availability, about 14% of the events were unique to either bulletin, probably owing to different results of automatic data processing and different analyst review procedures. These issues will receive attention during 2000.

B.2.2 Radionuclide Processing and Analysis Testing

33. During 1999 the number of stations contributing to the radionuclide data processing bulletins increased from 16 to 18, thus providing preliminary, though important, testing of Releases 1, 2 and 2.1. Six of the 18 stations providing data to the IDC

operated in a daily monitoring mode, and 12 operated with weekly sampling periods. Of the daily stations, three operated in an "IMS mode", with 24 hour sampling, decay and acquisition times and seven daily periods per week, while three others operated with four days per week plus weekend sampling. Radionuclide data processing and analysis were normally carried out for all days that data were received, as long as the IDC monitoring software was operational (Table 4).

Table 4. Spectra Received and Processed during the Period 1 January to 17 December 1999 Together with Categorization Levels for Release Spectra

Category of Spectra	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Received for processing	2032	-	-	-	-	-
Automatically processed	2030	1055	213	229	326	30
Reviewed	2030					
Released with categorization	1853	1357	90	338	68	0
Reviewed but not released with categorization	177					

B.2.3 Fusion, Review and Services

34. The IDC Division tested for the first time the performance and capabilities of the Atmospheric Transport Modelling (ATM) software and the associated fusion and visualization tools available during Releases 2 and 2.1. Daily activities included the retrieval of meteorological data, ATM system monitoring and generation of "fields of regard".

35. As part of a quality assurance programme for the products and the data processing, the IDC Division conducted regular comparisons of IDC test products with those from other international organizations. In addition, a proposal for a set of decision criteria was derived to guide analysts during their interactive review of radionuclide spectra to reduce the probability of a false Level 4 radionuclide event when a peak at 140 keV from germanium-75m is mistakenly associated with technetium-99m.

36. In 1999, 50 requests from non-IDC sources were resolved. These sources included other PTS Divisions, the pIDC, Permanent Missions and several NDCs. Requests were made for technical information about the IDC, Automatic Data Request Manager (AutoDRM), accessing data and products, and station usage and availability statistics.

37. Preparatory work began on providing data, products and services to States Signatories on a regular basis starting in 2000. A draft of the IDC Users' Guide was posted on the Experts Communication System (ECS) and distributed at the Tenth Session of Working Group B (WGB), describing how the NDCs will be able to access IMS data and IDC products. From 25 November 1999, a small number of NDCs that responded to an offer at the Tenth Session of WGB to work with the IDC Division began testing the newly delivered capability to access data and products through subscriptions, AutoDRM and the World Wide Web. Preparatory work continued with the distribution to all States Signatories of a Secure Signatory Account Registration Form and a Questionnaire on National Requirements for Data Acquisition, Forwarding, Access and Analysis.

38. To familiarize visitors and potential users of data and products with the IDC and Preparatory Commission, three open houses were conducted during the Ninth and Tenth Sessions of WGB in May and September, and for the delegates of the Article XIV conference (Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty), in October 1999. In addition, 35 tours of the IDC were conducted during the year.

B.3 Scientific Methods and Data Fusion Programme

39. This programme covers the installation, management, assessment, progressive development and documentation of the IDC applications software and scientific methods. It is currently changing its focus from the software products delivered from the pIDC to more independent management and improvement of the scientific methods employed. A large part of the effort of the programme during 1999 was devoted to planning, installation and validation testing of Releases 2 and 2.1.

B.3.1 Seismic, Hydroacoustic and Infrasound Methods

40. The results of work in this programme have been documented in the IDC Technical Reports series. The report entitled *Fixed Data Set Test* (PTS/IDC-1999/6) describes how this data set was used for studying the stability and reliability of the Release 1 software. The WGB IDC Expert Group on Data Analysis Procedures recommended the study contained in *DFX Status Report: Assessment of Release One Automatic Detection Processing* (PTS/IDC-1999/8) as a means of understanding the signal processing software DFX, and the impact of variable data interval scheduling and timeliness on processing correctness, robustness and repeatability. *Assessment of Release 1 Automatic Processing using a Benchmark Detection and Event List* (PTS/IDC-1999/7) demonstrated the usefulness of a benchmark data set based on real data analysed under controlled conditions by human analysts to (a) assess the performance of the automatic processing system, (b) localize areas for further improvements, (c) provide information for future tuning of the system, (d) compare the performance of the analysts, and (e) increase the standards and help improve the procedures of the analysts' review process. *Assessment of Hydroacoustic Processing in the CTBT Release One Monitoring Software* (PTS/IDC-1999/10) took a first look at the hydroacoustic data processing, and discovered that the "probability weighted time" measure of the arrival time of the hydroacoustic energy and its uncertainty will have to be reconsidered, and that the identification of H and T phases and their association will have to be studied further once more hydrophone and T-phase stations start sending data to the IDC. *A Short Note on the Automatic Location of the Kazakhstan Calibration Shot, 22 August, 1998* (PTS/IDC-1999/1) examined the automatic processing of data from a calibration explosion at the former Soviet test site in Kazakhstan.

41. The most important outcomes of the studies conducted in this programme were concrete proposals for changes in the scientific methods, software and/or procedures, all aimed at improving the products and services of the IDC and the efficiency with which these are provided. One concrete result already obtained from the detailed Release 2.1 testing is that, in close cooperation with the monitoring programme, the scientific methods and data fusion programme documented over 100 software problems and forwarded them to the pIDC for resolution. It is hoped that many of

these will be resolved promptly through patches to Release 2.1 or inclusion in Release 3.

42. A proposed suite of high level requirements for improved continuous data formats and protocol was prepared jointly by the IDC and IMS Divisions, and a discussion of this issue was opened on the ECS. As an intermediate step towards satisfying these requirements, CD-1.1 was defined, and is currently under development at the pIDC. A preliminary release of CD-1.1 was scheduled for January 2000, thus providing a capability for the IMS and IDC Divisions to understand and test the new system and its capability to support improved data acquisition, authentication, state of health information and commands.

B.3.2 Radionuclide and Fusion Methods

43. A study to define the concept of CTBT relevant radionuclides was carried out and reported (PTS/IDC-1999/2). The primary object was to recommend which nuclides should be used to assign gamma measurements to a higher level in the five-level screening schema adopted in 1998. The proposed relevant nuclides are being used for other studies. One ongoing study examines how specific isotopic activity ratios can be used by States Signatories to interpret the source of the activity measurement data.

44. Much effort was also devoted to expert analysis of IMS spectra and to extending the knowledge and interpretations of earlier unknown gamma peaks. One such example was a small peak that occurs occasionally and can be easily mistaken for the very important nuclide barium-140. This was shown to be due to neutron excitation of a level in lead-206 in the detector shield.

45. The IMS and IDC Divisions, in cooperation with station and laboratory operators, embarked on an exercise to test the procedures and commercial arrangements for the transportation, tracking and archiving of IMS radionuclide samples. The test started on 22 November with 11 radionuclide stations and 15 radionuclide laboratories participating.

46. Discussions with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and its associated national meteorological centres continued in 1999 to explore possible avenues for cooperation, including the provision of meteorological data and analysis expertise to the PTS. The target date for developing an agreement on some of these issues for consideration by the Preparatory Commission and WMO is May 2000.

B.3.3 Software Integration

47. Nineteen ninety-nine marked the first year when all monitoring applications software was placed under the control of the IDC Division within a software configuration and version tracking tool. Given this circumstance the IDC Division and the Evaluation Section cooperated in November and December on a project to examine in detail the quality of the software programming, as opposed to the scientific methods contained therein. The results of this project will be available in early 2000.

48. An important and ongoing activity is the implementation and testing of data acquisition methods and software to allow data to flow directly to the IDC from IMS stations. The IDC and IMS Divisions prepared a working document for the

coordination of the actions of the PTS, IMS station operators, communications operators and NDCs, and to give them guidelines on how to initiate the testing of new data streams, leading to integration of data into IDC processing. Tools have also been developed to receive data and to compare the flow of data into the IDC with the concurrent data flow into the pIDC during an initial testing period.

49. The Preparatory Commission has shown a growing interest in the issue of NDC software. In response a software package called Geotool is being assembled as a prototype, and will soon be available for testing and review by States Signatories.

B.3.4 Library and Technical Documentation

50. The IDC Division coordinates both PTS relations with the Vienna International Centre Library and PTS book acquisitions and journal subscriptions. Regarding the former, a survey conducted by the IDC Division at the end of 1999 found that most PTS staff do not utilize the existing library services, and that perhaps there is a more cost-effective way to provide these services to the staff. The IDC Division is also working with the Conference Services Section to standardize the style and processes in the PTS for publishing Technical Reports, and is developing plans for satisfying the significant requirements for technical documentation on IDC monitoring software, infrastructure and procedures.

B.4 Infrastructure Programme

51. This programme provides for the implementation, administration, maintenance and secure operation of computer hardware and commercial software. The most significant achievements during 1999 are summarized below.

B.4.1 Acquisition of Hardware and Commercial Software

52. The IDC Division, supported by other PTS Divisions, completed its entire procurement programme for 1999. Many of the procurement activities focused on improving the overall reliability and security of the PTS computing systems. However, three large procurements, of approximately US$1,000,000 each, dominated the work in this area during 1999.

53. The first large procurement completed in 1999 was for the third major suite of workstations and servers for the IDC Division. This purchase was coordinated with the requirements for similar equipment within other Divisions to ensure conformity of specification and to secure a more favourable price. The entire system has been delivered and installed, thus providing the IDC Division with a capability to test new and upgraded software without a total shutdown of ongoing testing of IDC release software. The second major procurement was for a 70 terabyte mass data storage system. This important system is planned to be operational by the third quarter of 2000. Though originally scheduled to be procured in 2000, WGB recommended acceleration of a third large procurement for 1999, consisting of a public key infrastructure to support the generation and management of authentication keys for the validation of incoming IMS data and other information, and digital signing of outgoing information and products.

B.4.2 IDC Facilities

54. The physical facilities for the IDC were essentially completed in 1999. The Operations Centre was finished, and used by the entire PTS to host 158 sessions in 1999, including the monitoring of IDC testing, on-site inspection (OSI) exercises, training, demonstrations and teleconferences. The most important remaining activity in this area is a thorough verification and validation of the physical facilities, including power, air conditioning, fire protection and access control. A service level agreement was negotiated with the Building Management Service of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) for it to assume responsibility for routine operation and maintenance of the power and environmental systems.

B.4.3 PTS Computing Support

55. With the infrastructure to support IDC monitoring applications on track, attention turned in 1999 to improving the infrastructure necessary to support the information technology needs of the PTS as a whole. Upon the advice of the External Auditor, a strategic plan for information technology was being developed to ensure a cost-effective and technology-effective approach to the long term computing requirements of the PTS. This includes taking into account not only future releases of IDC software but also the office and administrative functions, and scientific development, testing, operation and evaluation functions required by the other Divisions in the future. One particularly important emphasis was on developing a secure, robust and flexible computing environment that will accommodate the testing, authentication and confidentiality requirements being developed within the Preparatory Commission. This planning exercise will provide more detailed documentation on the PTS computer network required at present and in the future, and new policies and procedures necessary to make this network operational.

56. By the end of 1999, the IDC Division was already providing a substantial level of information technology support for the entire PTS. The Computing Support Service, the "help desk", was established in August with a modern problem reporting and tracking system, to attend to the hardware and software needs of the PTS. In August, after months of preparation and planning, the IDC Division took over from the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) the provision of office computing services, using a new network based on modern standards, including Windows NT. The IDC's UNIX network was extended to support the UNIX requirements of the IMS and OSI Divisions and Evaluation Section. The security of all networks was improved through the installation and tuning of a new firewall system.

57. In cooperation with all other Divisions of the PTS, the IDC Division began the process of integrating and improving a suite of Web and database systems, including the Preparatory Commission's public web site, the ECS, and the IDC products and services web site. In addition, the IDC Division is in the process of developing a central, extendable Web and database system to consolidate information for tracking activities in and with States Signatories.

C. MAJOR PROGRAMME 3: COMMUNICATIONS

58. Managed by the Global Communications Section of the IDC Division, Major Programme 3 has as its main task the collection of IMS and ancillary data at the IDC and the distribution of IMS data and IDC products to States Signatories. The 1999 activities are summarized below.

C.1 GCI Topology

59. The PTS received 10 confirmations from States Signatories for independent subnetworks, and six confirmations for a combination of basic topology and independent subnetwork. Discussions with several States Signatories on their subnetwork implementations continued. The changing topologies and special requirements of States Signatories continued to raise technical issues for the Global Communications Section.

60. The Legal Section worked on developing a draft model agreement on independent subnetworks that would establish procedures, terms and conditions whereby allowances could be paid to States hosting such subnetworks. The Global Communications Section worked on standard forms for independent subnetworks to submit their technical details and plans according to the requirements of the Preparatory Commission.

C.2 GCI Implementation

61. The GCI moved from concept to implementation during 1999. Global satellite coverage was established by the end of June 1999, with the commissioning of very small aperture terminal (VSAT) hubs in Griesheim, Germany, for coverage of the Middle East and Europe, in Fucino, Italy, for the Atlantic and Indian Ocean region, and in Steel Valley, California, USA, for the Pacific Ocean region. Terrestrial links were established to the independent subnetworks of the USA (March), Canada (May), France (June) and Norway (November). Acceptance was pending with regard to Norway. By the end of 1999 these subnetworks were sending data to the IDC. In September and December, continuous data began flowing from the primary seismic stations PS40 at Sonseca, Spain, and PS19 at Freyung, Germany. The former was the first IMS station to send data continuously over the GCI through a basic topology VSAT satellite link, and its operation proved that the GCI Internet protocol addressing design works properly with the continuous data protocol.

62. The roll-out of GCI VSAT stations continued, with 25 stations installed at the end of the year. In addition, a total of 37 GCI site surveys had been completed.

63. In June, the Eutelsat 2F4 satellite was replaced by Eutelsat W3. W3 is a new satellite, with a stronger and wider beam, providing coverage of the Middle East as well as Europe over the Ku band.

64. A prototype Network Management System was delivered by the GCI contractor for use by the PTS. The final specifications were agreed and the GCI contractor submitted the work plan for completion to the PTS.

65. The GCI design was enhanced with the inclusion of edge routers at NDC and IMS remote sites to provide for the security of the GCI and to ease the network implementation constraints on States Signatories.

66. A prototype domain name server system was functioning over the GCI, and the final implementation was to be completed in 2000.

C.3 Internet Communication

67. The procurement process was completed for a leased line of 2 megabits per second between the PTS and the Internet backbone. This was to be established at the beginning of 2000 to carry the data to the Internet service provider. The new link should improve connectivity for many States Signatories both to the ECS and for retrieval of data and products from the IDC.

C.4 GCI Workshop

68. A workshop on GCI-Related Topics was held in Vienna on 13-15 September for the purpose of enhancing understanding of the steps necessary to prepare for, connect to and transmit data over the GCI. There were 67 participants from the PTS, the GCI contractor and 16 States Signatories. The workshop provided an effective forum for the discussion of security, independent subnetworking, data forwarding and other communications issues, and States Signatories provided valuable input to the PTS. The workshop materials and final report are available on the ECS.

D. MAJOR PROGRAMME 4: ON-SITE INSPECTION

D.1 Methodology and Documentation Projects

D.1.1 Support for the Development of the OSI Operational Manual

69. The Preparatory Commission has all along regarded the development of the OSI Operational Manual as a priority task for the States Signatories and the PTS. The PTS provided substantive support to WGB and its OSI experts during both the WGB sessions and the intersessional periods, assisted the OSI Programme Coordinator in coordinating input to the manual from various States Signatories and the PTS, organized workshops for the purpose of generating resources for the manual, and assisted in setting up an improved mechanism for further development of the manual in 2000. Other efforts of the PTS in this respect include the creation of a computer aided Operational Manual access tool, a manual resource database and OSI workshop material that has been further reviewed for use in the development of the manual.

D.1.2 Compilation of OSI Operational Manual Chapters

70. The OSI Operational Manual is a voluminous document to guide the execution of OSI operations. As a result of contributions received from many interested States Signatories, resource material is now available for many of the chapters. This material

includes chapters on standing arrangements, procedures for the conduct of inspections, confidentiality policy, and the future Technical Secretariat infrastructure related to OSI. Since Chapter VI, on the conduct of inspections, was accorded the highest priority, it is the most developed chapter and WGB recommended that it be used provisionally for OSI training purposes.

71. The most noteworthy achievement in 1999 was the production of document WGB-10/TL-4/14/Rev.1. This contains the first batch of elements of rolling text for the Operational Manual, which were edited by a group of OSI experts. WGB recommended that this document serve as a basis for further work on the manual.

D.1.3 Computer Aided Tool for Operational Manual Facilitation and Analysis

72. For the purpose of supporting WGB in drafting the Operational Manual, the PTS initiated an analysis of OSIs considered as a system. As a result, the PTS began developing a list of issues that would require future consideration by WGB. To facilitate access to and utilization of the results of the OSI system analysis, the PTS developed a user-friendly computer based tool. This tool provides for easy access to any part of the Operational Manual as well as, through the different interfaces, access to the relevant references to the Treaty and to the results of the system analysis. This tool was introduced at the Ninth Session of WGB and is available to States Signatories for their use in developing the manual.

D.1.4 OSI Databank

73. In 1999 the PTS continued its work on the OSI databank as part of its overall conceptual design for the future Technical Secretariat infrastructure required for the preparation and execution of OSIs. As illustrated by various OSI projects in 1999, including training courses, an experiment and a tabletop exercise, there is a growing need for early agreement on the concepts, corresponding rules and policies, structural design and physical requirements for such a databank. It is believed that the databank will also benefit the development of the Operational Manual.

D.1.5 OSI Workshops

74. For the purpose of assisting the development of the Operational Manual, the PTS organized two OSI workshops in 1999. Experts from 26 States Signatories attended these workshops. Workshop-4, on later periods of OSI: methodology, equipment and logistics, was held in Vienna in May and concentrated on such topics as technologies and equipment specifications for later periods of inspection, software and data analysis techniques and inspection related logistical issues. Workshop-5, conducted in November at the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency in the United Kingdom with the support of the British Government, was entitled Planning and Examination of Inspection Phases and focused on OSI related technical as well as procedural issues that are pertinent to manual development. These topics mainly include the logistical issues for the pre-inspection period and the application of technologies for the initial and continuation periods of inspection. The reports of both workshops have been circulated to States Signatories.

D.1.6 Inspection Experiment in Kazakhstan

75. At the invitation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, an OSI experiment was conducted at the former Semipalatinsk Test Site from 1 to 11 October 1999. A scenario was developed, covering the request, notifications and conduct of the OSI, based on a 100 tonne non-nuclear explosion for calibration purposes in a tunnel in the Degelen Mountain. This shot was conducted by the National Nuclear Centre of Kazakhstan and the Defence Threat Reduction Agency of the USA.

76. The inspection team consisted of 12 participants from China, France, Israel, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the USA and the PTS. Realism was achieved through conditions typical of those that might be faced by an OSI team, and by keeping the inspection team uninformed about the location and other details of the explosion. The experiment was very successful in exploring techniques and methodologies for the initial OSI period. The problems encountered and the lessons learned are useful resources for developing procedures for the Operational Manual, future field experiments and exercises and operational testing.

D.2 Training and Operations

77. During 1999 the OSI Division developed and implemented its Training and Exercise Programme (TEP) as approved by WGB and the Preparatory Commission.

78. Two introductory courses were executed successfully in March and in August 1999. So far, 104 trainees from 42 States Signatories have participated in OSI introductory courses and provided a very positive feedback on the courses. An OSI roster has been created as a basis for further advanced training activities and for potential OSI inspectors.

79. In December 1999 the first OSI tabletop exercise was conducted in Vienna following a comprehensive planning process by a control team, established by WGB, with the participation of 30 national experts volunteered by States Signatories and 10 PTS staff. Twenty-eight observers from States Signatories observed the tabletop exercise. During the exercise several phases of the OSI process, including pre-inspection, point of entry and the first few days of OSI activities in the field, were simulated by an inspection team, an Inspected State Party team and an Operations Support Centre (OSC) team.

80. The exercise aimed at supporting the development of the Operational Manual and provided many lessons that are elaborated in a separate report to WGB. The second objective was to test the tabletop exercise as an element of the TEP. As such it proved to be a useful tool, providing insight into the complex and sensitive OSI process.

81. In 1999 the PTS also worked on the preparation of an initial concept and design of the future OSC. The design, in particular the operational procedures, has not yet been developed.

82. The work done jointly by the Russian Federation, France and the PTS on the curriculum and organization of OSI Advanced Courses in these countries represented an important step in the development of the TEP. While the organization of the

Advanced Courses has been agreed upon, the curriculum has not yet been completed and adjusted to the development of the Operational Manual.

D.3 Equipment

83. The PTS finalized the contract with the preferred supplier for items of passive seismic equipment for testing and training purposes. In anticipation of the delivery of this sophisticated system in April 2000, the PTS accelerated its work towards developing an Equipment Testing Programme. PTS proposals for such a programme as requested by the Tenth Session of WGB were tabled at its Eleventh Session (February 2000).

84. The PTS has also initiated work on acquisition of radionuclide survey and analysis equipment. Following the implementation of competitive action tools initiated jointly by the Equipment and Procurement Sections, the PTS circulated for comment by States Signatories the final procurement specifications for hand- and vehicle-portable gamma search and limited identification tools. Further technical comments were received by the PTS and in accordance with the procedures for procurement of OSI equipment the review period was extended further. Technical issues remain to be resolved and only then will the PTS be in a position to continue with this procurement action. For the high resolution gamma spectrometer tool for field or laboratory use the competitive action undertaken by the PTS, based on the technical requirements adopted by the Preparatory Commission, has revealed that no single supplier approached is currently capable of fully meeting the established technical requirements. A review by the PTS is under way and proposals for expediting acquisition will need to be further developed. Work has been initiated towards securing equipment for xenon sampling, purification and analysis.

85. The initial experience gained from the procurement of OSI equipment items using the procedures adopted by the Preparatory Commission indicates that the overall procurement process takes much longer than initially projected and thus has an adverse impact for execution of the mandate within the framework of the Preparatory Commission's Financial Regulations. The PTS is developing proposals to solve this problem.

E. MAJOR PROGRAMME 5: EVALUATION

86. During 1999 implementation of Major Programme 5 was conducted along the following lines:

- Development of the evaluation framework, based on the definition of appropriate metrics and the design and implementation of evaluation tools;
- Promotion of a CTBTO Quality Assurance System, based on the Quality Manual, through effective application within the verification Divisions;
- Increase of synergy between the interactive tasks of evaluation and quality assurance, with the use of joint approaches within the PTS as well as the organization of workshops on topical issues;
- Interaction with States Signatories, especially their NDCs, on evaluation and quality assurance work.

87. The activities were prioritized and, with a view to cost-efficiency, external expertise was used, especially on quality related issues. The above mentioned approaches for the work of the Evaluation Section defined and streamlined a consolidated framework for future PTS activity in the implementation of Major Programme 5.

E.1 Evaluation

88. With regard to evaluation, work was conducted in promoting and developing metrics previously defined, especially for the activities of the IMS and IDC Divisions and the Global Communications Section related to the IMS. Input from WGB based on the outcomes of the workshop on Contribution of CTBT Signatory States to the Evaluation of the Verification Regime (described in Section E.4) was considered. Evaluation work placed emphasis on the interaction of different components of the CTBTO verification system during its development process, as well as the need for systems integration in this context.

89. In 1999 the Evaluation Section presented to WGB two software tools specially designed to assess CTBTO monitoring activities and their products. The first tool, named Eeva (Extended Evaluation), is based on a time series approach, allowing the presentation of different graphics relating to performances of radionuclide stations with respect to time. Eeva is intended for station certification and for long term quality assessment. It is also a general interface to the radionuclide data, allowing navigation through a large amount of IDC results according to a specific interest. Through a graphical user interface it is possible to have a comprehensive understanding of the quality, performance and detection capability of a given IMS radionuclide station. Possible quality failures can be identified and, furthermore, using data plotted in time series, it may be possible to predict a station performance failure. This has a crucial impact on data availability. Starting from a prototype tool in the Evaluation Section, additional features were developed, particularly taking into account feedback from the IMS Division. The most important amendment is a direct link to IDC products. A long term goal is to extend the application of this software to waveform technologies.

90. A second tool, currently in a prototype stage, provides a visual presentation of quality parameters for any event from the REBs issued by the IDC. Quality parameters are visualized along radiating lines and the resulting polygon is compared with a reference polygon, providing an immediate presentation of the quality of an event that is also easy to handle. A short term goal is to fit the reference polygon with appropriate metrics and then to make use of the work completed for the graphical user interface of Eeva, a long term objective being to adapt it to all four technologies.

E.2 Quality Assurance

91. In the first part of 1999, work initiated in 1998 on specific quality assurance requirements related to IMS monitoring technologies was accomplished. On the basis of this work, suggestions were made for further addressing quality assurance issues in the documents on station certification, in the terms of reference for contracted activities related to IMS implementation and, as suggested during a workshop organized by the Task Leader on IMS Operational Manuals in Arlington, Virginia, USA, in April 1999, in the four IMS Operational Manuals.

92. The Evaluation Section drafted a working paper containing evaluation and quality assurance considerations and recommendations relating to the draft rolling text for Chapter VI of the OSI Operational Manual, for consideration by the OSI Division and the WGB OSI task group.

93. In the second part of 1999, the Evaluation Section reviewed procedures drafted by the Global Communications Section after the outage of the GCI network in the middle of the year. The review resulted in the identification of the need and opportunity for the development of a programme for certification by the International Organization for Standardization, with the view to improving efficiency, coordination and credibility.

94. The Evaluation Section participated in the OSI tabletop exercise in December and provided comments and suggestions to the OSI Programme Coordinator regarding the inclusion of appropriate checklists and procedures in the OSI Operational Manual and the possibility for the PTS to further develop some of them, such as those related to the OSC.

E.3 Synergy between Evaluation and Quality Assurance

95. Regarding synergy between evaluation and quality assurance, the main action undertaken in 1999 was the quality assessment of Release 2 of the IDC software. As a formal quality assurance standard was not part of the requirements for Release 2, the Evaluation Section initiated work to provide advice on how close the software is to international quality standards and to estimate its intrinsic quality. The assessment work is being conducted with input from externally contracted expertise and in cooperation with the IDC Division. The first part of the assessment is made by comparison of the analysed source code against international quality standards for software programming. The second part of the assessment is made on the basis of a list of metrics covering software structure, system architecture, interface analysis, efficiency, maintainability, flexibility, reusability, repeatability of computations and portability. The structure and logic of the software components are also described. In addition, detection of errors and of potential "troublemaking" areas is addressed. It is expected that the first results will be available for the Eleventh Session of WGB.

96. Another evaluation and quality assurance issue is the quality assessment of the pIDC documentation associated with Release 2, as the accompanying documentation is an important component of packages associated with IDC software releases. The purpose of the documentation expected from the pIDC is to provide confidence in the algorithms used and to ensure the smooth running of the monitoring operations at the IDC through information and references necessary to perform various routine tasks. In cooperation with the IDC Division, work was initiated on the available documents related to users' guides, technical instructions and software. The goal is to provide advice on the completeness of the description of algorithms, modules and parameters used, as well as on update procedures and formatting of electronic versions. The contract for complementary external expertise has been signed and the final report from the contractor will be available in the first half of 2000.

E.4 Workshops

97. In 1999 the Evaluation Section held two workshops. The first workshop, organized in cooperation with the German NDC, was entitled Contribution of CTBT Signatory States to the Evaluation of the Verification Regime and was held in Hanover, Germany, on 21-23 June. It was particularly addressed to experts from NDCs of States Signatories. The workshop concentrated on topics related to evaluation of scientific, technical and operational aspects of the IMS. Evaluation tools and metrics related to the interaction between the IDC and NDCs were specifically addressed. Twenty-five contributions were presented. The workshop offered a good opportunity to deal, for the first time in a PTS setting, with matters related to data exchange and cooperation between NDCs. The workshop provided a broad spectrum of recommendations, at both conceptual and practical levels, for future consideration by the PTS and WGB.

98. The second workshop, on the Status of the Establishment of a Quality Assurance System for the CTBT Verification Regime, was held in Vienna on 22-23 November. The workshop concentrated on the specificity of a Quality Assurance System in the CTBTO context for ensuring efficiency and cost-effectiveness, on interaction with States Signatories regarding quality assurance issues, and on future work. Twenty contributions were presented. The workshop proved to be beneficial both for the assessment of the present status of quality assurance in the PTS and for the planning of future work.

F. MAJOR PROGRAMME 6: POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

99. The Conference Services Section provided support to the Policy-making Organs in close cooperation with the interpretation, translation, documents control and documents distribution services of UNOV. In the course of 1999, the Preparatory Commission and its subsidiary bodies, Working Group A (WGA), WGB and the Advisory Group, each held three sessions, totalling approximately 15 weeks of meetings.

G. MAJOR PROGRAMME 7: ADMINISTRATION, COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

G.1 Conference Services

100. Conference Services staff assisted the Chairpersons of the Policy-making Organs in the preparation and conduct of their meetings. They also assisted in preparing speaking notes for the Chair, and in drafting and editing conference documents, including the final reports of each session, as well as Information Papers and Task Leader Papers. The Secretaries of the Working Groups also provided liaison between the Chairpersons of the Groups and the Task Leaders. A new system of editing the draft Working Group reports by projecting them on to the screen in the conference room was successfully introduced.

101. During 1999, a total of 3,177,884 pages of official documents were printed and 196,993 copies were distributed to States Signatories through pigeonholes or by mail, representing increases of 8% and 44%, respectively, relative to 1998.

102. As one measure aimed at improving the clarity and presentation of PTS and Preparatory Commission documents, the establishment of an editorial unit began in 1999, with the first editor having taken up his post in October.

G.1.1 Electronic Document Distribution

103. The PTS continued to promote the electronic distribution of documents. A new version of the Electronic Document Archive CD-ROM, containing a complete set of the reports of the Preparatory Commission to date, as well as other background information and documents, was distributed to States Signatories in 1999. An increased number of conference documents and reports were made available in electronic form on the ECS.

G.1.2 Protocol

104. Conference Services assisted States Signatories in accrediting their Permanent Representatives to the Preparatory Commission and, when required, provided support in obtaining Austrian visas to delegates coming to Vienna from abroad. In 1999, 23 new Permanent Representatives were accredited, bringing the total number to 85, as compared with 80 at the end of 1998. The Permanent Missions booklet continued to be revised and updated in 1999, with new issues being published in January and September.

G.2 Finance

G.2.1 Closure of 1998 accounts

105. The first quarter of 1999 was primarily devoted to the closure of the 1998 accounts, the first closure for which the PTS was fully responsible. The accounts were submitted to the External Auditor before the deadline set by the Financial Regulations. The External Auditor placed an unqualified opinion on the accounts and the Ninth Session of the Preparatory Commission formally accepted the 1998 audited financial statements. The Financial Services Section also compiled the first Programme and Budget Performance Report (CTBT/PTS/INF.128), pursuant to provisional Financial Rule 4.5.02.

G.2.2 Information Technology Applications

106. Following up on the External Auditor's recommendation, the Financial Services Section achieved a fully operational accounting system in 1999. The ACCPAC system, a commercial, off-the-shelf software adapted to meet the PTS's specific requirements, was successfully implemented and was used to produce financial statements. The Section also took part, in close collaboration with the General Services Section, in the implementation of a fully integrated travel software, providing for streamlined procedures based, inter alia, on electronic transactions and electronic signatures. Full implementation of this travel system, similar to that used by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), began in November 1999.

G.2.3 1999 Assessed Contributions Income

107. By 31 December 1999, 65 States Signatories had made full payments and 9 had made partial payments of 1999 assessed contributions. Collected dues amounted to US$61,351,916 or 95% of the total assessment of US$64,559,000. Annex I[1] to this report contains the detailed status. (As decided by the Seventh Session of the Preparatory Commission, 1999 budget appropriations in the amount of US$74,741,146, in addition to the above mentioned assessment, were also financed by 1999 estimated income, 1997 provisional cash balance and projected 1998 unspent appropriation authority.)

G.2.4 Taxation and the Preparatory Commission

108. In 1999, the following amounts of indirect taxes were recorded by the PTS: disbursements US$152,520; obligations US$626,396. In addition, a contract involving an estimated amount of US$442,000 of indirect taxes (customs duties and value added tax) was signed in 1999. This amount has been booked against the 2000 Budget.

G.2.5 1999 Programme and Budget Implementation

109. The Tenth Session of the Preparatory Commission took the following action with regard to the approved 1999 Programme and Budget of US$74,741,146:
   (a) took note of transfers within Major Programmes of less than 15% (CTBT/PC-10/1/Annex IX);
   (b) approved a US$4,000,000 transfer from Capital Investment Fund (CIF) Project 1.B.1.01, Establishment of IMS Primary Seismic Station Network, to CIF Project 1.D.1.01, Establishment of IMS Hydroacoustic Station Network (CTBT/PC-10/1/Annex IX); and
   (c) approved extension of part of the already extended 1998 obligating authority in Major Programme 4, On-site Inspection, in the amount of US$410,000 until 31 December 2000 (CTBT/PC-10/1/Annex VII).

110. Closure operations of the 1999 accounts have begun and, in accordance with Financial Regulation 12.3(a), the Preparatory Commission's 1999 financial statements were prepared for submission to the External Auditor by 31 March 2000. The Advisory Group will review the 1999 financial statements, as well as the External Auditor's report, during its Eleventh Session in April for comment and consideration by WGA at its Fifteenth Session in June and by the Preparatory Commission at its Twelfth Session in August 2000.

G.3 Personnel

111. The Personnel Section continued to secure the necessary human resources for the operations of the PTS. The PTS matured and the Personnel Section's work moved in 1999 towards maintaining the strength of the personnel base of the PTS as well as addressing specific needs. The Section's responsibilities covered regular staff members and short term and daily paid staff, as well as consultants, cost-free experts and interns. As of 31 December 1999, the PTS had 216 staff members, from 66 countries, compared with 168 staff members at the end of 1998, while seven offers of appointment had been sent out in late 1999 and were accepted by future staff members for starting dates in the first three months of 2000.

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[1] The annexes to this report are being issued as a separate document, in the English language only.

112. More detailed and comprehensive data on human resource issues are contained in the 1999 Annual Report on Human Resources Management (CTBT/PTS/INF.241).

G.3.1 Recruitment

113. The PTS experienced greater staff turnover in 1999. Although this was expected and is part of the PTS's normal development, this factor places greater demands on recruitment efforts. Taking into account the demands and requirements of the work programme, the PTS followed procedures whereby all positions were advertised by way of vacancy announcements with, as a rule, a three-month deadline for applications for Professional and internationally recruited General Service positions in order to afford the maximum lead time possible for interested candidates to respond. A small number of positions were advertised with shorter deadlines where a more urgent need to fill the post was identified. As in 1998, the PTS faced difficulties in recruiting well qualified candidates on as broad a geographical basis as possible, in particular for positions where qualifications related to information technology were being sought. This was the case, in general, for positions at the P-4 level, where also the remuneration package offered by the PTS, combined with the effects of the Preparatory Commission's being a non-career organization, often did not suffice to attract candidates with the required level of experience. The PTS therefore had to re-advertise several positions.

114. The role of the Personnel Advisory Panels which are set up by the Executive Secretary to make recommendations for recruitment action was expanded to include recommendations for possible extensions of appointment as the first three-year appointments in the PTS expire in early 2000.

115. In addition to regular staff members, the PTS brought in several experts who were put at its disposal by States Signatories to perform specific tasks. This group included Junior Professional Officers whose positions are financed by individual States Signatories for periods of one to two years. The first such Junior Professional Officer, financed by the Italian Government, was appointed in 1999.

G.3.2 Equal Employment Opportunities

116. In line with the Preparatory Commission's Decision on Equal Employment Opportunities – Women in the PTS (CTBT/PC-5/1/Add.7 of 15 April 1998), and as outlined in the Note by the Executive Secretary on Equal Employment Opportunities – Women in the Provisional Technical Secretariat (CTBT/PTS/INF.127/Rev.1 of 4 October 1999), the PTS continued its work in order to improve the representation of women in Professional positions. This work took place against the background of the limited number of responses of female Professional applicants to the majority of the PTS's vacancy announcements for positions in scientific and information technology related areas. The percentage of women in the Professional staff reached 21.97% in late 1999.

117. In March 1999 the Executive Secretary established the position of a focal point for gender issues in the PTS. The PTS continued to pay particular attention to selecting female candidates for its training programmes. The PTS further modified working arrangements in order to reduce potential sources of work–family conflict.

G.3.3 Staff Administration

118. Although interviewing and selection of qualified candidates and bringing staff on board (including travel and transport of personal effects) continued to occupy a large part of the resources of the Personnel Section, equal attention was given to issues related to staff on board and their entitlements. As an example, the PTS's Group Medical Insurance Plan was renegotiated and, inter alia, reduced premiums to the insurance plan were agreed upon, with effect from 1 January 2000, which also considerably reduces the subsidy paid by the Preparatory Commission. The Personnel Section also further developed the programme of training courses offered to staff members, in particular in the information technology field. The Staff Council completed its first term of office in 1999. Elections were held to appoint representatives for the second term.

119. The process of developing and establishing administrative practices of the PTS in the personnel field through Administrative Directives and Information Circulars continued. Major advances in this respect were made as a result of the promulgation by the Executive Secretary of the Staff Rules following their approval by the Preparatory Commission at its Ninth Session (CTBT/PC-9/1/Annex I, Appendix I of 30 August 1999). The promulgation of the Staff Rules marked an important step in the development of the legal framework supporting the PTS's work. This followed the adoption of the Staff Regulations in August 1998 (CTBT/PC-6/2 of 21 August 1998). The Preparatory Commission thus established the basis for the operation of the PTS in the personnel field and brought legal security to the employment of staff.

G.4 Procurement

120. The build-up of the Procurement Section, established in 1998, continued during 1999. Four new staff members (three Professional positions and one General Service position) were recruited and took up their positions during the year. Throughout the year consultants supported the Section.

121. Apart from its main task of managing and executing procurement activities for the PTS, efforts were also devoted to developing and streamlining internal procedures and training newly recruited staff. Participation in international fora on procurement contributed to raising the profile of the PTS.

122. A summary of the procurements done in 1999 for both verification-related and non-verification-related categories is contained in Annex II.

G.4.1 Audit Reports

123. As follow-up action in respect of the 1997 Report of the External Auditor (contained in document CTBT/PTS/INF.25), procurement was developed as an autonomous area and core activity of the PTS. Particular attention was given to streamlining procurement procedures in cooperation with the verification Divisions.

G.4.2 Vendor Data and Procurement Management System

124. The gradual growth of potential vendors' and suppliers' interest in the PTS continued during the year. All respondents were sent a questionnaire for registration. Initial contact with the United Nations Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) in Copenhagen and Oslo was made to seek advice in setting up the PTS's Vendor Database and linking this to the United Nations Vendor Database. Owing to the procurement workload, follow-up action could not be given the desired attention in 1999.

125. With regard to the Procurement Management System, recommended by the External Auditor, an initial needs analysis study was performed and several approaches were studied. Comprehensive terms of reference for this system are being prepared.

G.4.3 Procurement Contracts

126. Work on standardizing model contracts while retaining sufficient flexibility to meet specific requirements continued during the year. The Legal Services Section assisted in the negotiations with awarded companies and gave advice on the drafting and interpretation of contracts, as well as on compliance with the relevant regulations, rules and administrative directives on the procurement of goods and services. The Procurement Section also consulted with the IMS Division to increase the overall efficiency in contracting for site surveys, site preparations and site upgrades. Call-off contracts were concluded where required and feasible.

127. The table presented in Annex II displays the summarized breakdown of the procurement activities in 1999 categorized by Major Programme and subdivided into "Capital Investment Fund" and "General Fund". In 1999 the Procurement Section processed 209 procurements. The total value of the procurement volume dealt with in 1999 amounted to US$45 million.

G.4.4 Committee on Contracts and the Legal–Finance Review Team

128. The Committee on Contracts continued to meet weekly in accordance with provisional Financial Rule 11.5.04. In addition, all contracts involving US$2500 or above were reviewed by the Legal-Finance Review Team pursuant to provisional Financial Rule 11.5.09.

G.4.5 GCI Contract

129. Three contract amendments and two change orders to the GCI contract were signed in 1999. Negotiations for two more change orders were also initiated. The Legal Services Section provided advice and assistance in this regard.

130. Payments made in 1999 through the Procurement Section in connection with this contract amounted to US$4,296,019.72.

G.4.6 Contracts Awarded in Accordance with Financial Rule 11.5.06

131. Provisional Financial Rule 11.5.06, Exceptions to Competitive Procedures, stipulates that the Preparatory Commission should be informed about all contracts over

US$150,000 which were awarded after one of the exceptions listed in the aforementioned Rule had been invoked. In 1999, 18 contracts falling into the above category were concluded with a total value of US$9,492,304.00. A breakdown is presented in Annex III.

G.4.7 Agreements

132. The agreement with UNIDO for the provision of procurement services and trainee placement services was, as far as procurement is concerned, dormant during 1999. For procurements initiated prior to 1 January 1999 and handled by UNIDO, fees in the amount of US$56,754.22 were paid to UNIDO. Since procurement is a core activity of the PTS, it is not expected that procurement services will be outsourced to UNIDO in the future.

G.5 Internal Audit

133. The total number of staff in Internal Audit increased to three with the appointment of the associate internal audit officer in January 1999.

G.5.1 Provident Fund Financial Formula

134. Internal Audit developed a formula to determine the interest rate earned by each staff member contributing to the Provident Fund.

G.5.2 Evaluation of Budgetary Control System

135. Internal Audit conducted a review and evaluation of the Budgetary Control System. In the process, Internal Audit contributed to the revision of the Administrative Directives on the delegation of authority, allotment account codes, objects of expenditure and obligations.

G.5.3 Review of Procurement

136. Internal Audit documented and evaluated the existing procurement system and followed up on the outstanding recommendations relative to procurement contained in the 1997 and 1998 External Auditor's Reports and Management Letters.

G.5.4 Audit of Imprest Funds and Review of Bank Reconciliation Statements

137. During the first quarter of 1999 Internal Audit continued the audit to ascertain the cash accountabilities of Imprest Fund custodians and to determine the adequacy of internal controls over the funds. Bank reconciliation statements prepared by the Financial Services Section were also reviewed to ascertain the accuracy of records of cash in bank accounts.

G.5.5 Other Activities

138. Internal Audit continued to coordinate efforts with the staff of the External Auditor and furnished them with copies of Internal Audit observations and findings on Internal Audit activities undertaken during the year.

G.6 Legal Services

139. The Legal Services Section comprises the legal adviser, four legal officers, a legal clerk and a secretary. During 1999, the Section provided advice on legal issues affecting the Preparatory Commission, States Signatories and the PTS in the establishment of the verification regime, and on internal organizational and legal issues in the administrative, financial and personnel fields. The main activities of the Section were as follows.

G.6.1 Negotiation and Advice Concerning Agreements or Arrangements under International Law

G.6.1.1 Facility Agreements

140. The process of negotiating facility agreements, which are required to implement the IMS work programme in States which host monitoring facilities, was intensified in 1999. The Legal Services Section was requested to give advice on numerous interim exchanges of letters authorizing the PTS to undertake activities in host States, pending the conclusion of an appropriate facility agreement. A draft agreement on allowances for independent subnetworks was also developed, which text could be incorporated into facility agreements with States hosting these subnetworks.

141. In 1999, six facility agreements were concluded between the Preparatory Commission and States hosting monitoring facilities, namely Argentina, Jordan, Kenya, South Africa, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Thus, with the two facility agreements concluded in 1998, a total of eight facility agreements have been concluded, of which those with Canada, Jordan, Kenya and South Africa have entered into force. In addition, 42 interim exchanges of letters were completed in 1999.

142. As of the date of this report, appropriate legal arrangements in the form of facility agreements or arrangements, or exchanges of letters have been concluded to regulate PTS activities at a total of 256 monitoring facilities in 55 countries.

G.6.1.2 Host Country Agreements for Technical Meetings of the Commission

143. States Signatories hosting technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission need to conclude agreements or arrangements with it covering all aspects of the meetings. Technical meetings include IMS introductory and technical training programmes, and OSI, Evaluation and International Cooperation workshops. Legal Services assisted in the drafting and negotiation of agreements or arrangements for technical meetings that were held in Argentina, Australia, Egypt, France, Germany, Kazakhstan, Norway, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom.

144. The Section also prepared a draft model agreement on meetings of the Preparatory Commission hosted outside of Austria for the consideration of WGA, with a view to a recommendation for its adoption by the Commission. The use of a model agreement would ensure that, in future, States Signatories undertake substantially uniform obligations when they host technical meetings.

G.6.1.3 Relationship Agreements and Arrangements and Cooperation with Other International Organizations

145. During 1999, Legal Services continued to provide advice concerning the draft agreement between the Preparatory Commission and the United Nations. Permanent Missions were briefed on the informal discussions held between the PTS and the United Nations and on the next negotiating steps. The Section drafted and gave advice on several agreements of the Commission: with UNOV on the provision of conference services; with UNIDO on technical support and maintenance of the IDC; and with the IAEA on the provision of computer services. The legal adviser also participated in a coordination meeting of the legal advisers of organizations in the common system.

G.6.1.4 Issues Relating to the Host Country Agreement

146. The Section gave advice on the interpretation and implementation of the Host Country Agreement, especially provisions concerning the rights and privileges of the Preparatory Commission. The Section was closely involved in the negotiations between the PTS and the Austrian authorities on a supplemental agreement on social security.

G.6.2 Treaty Issues

G.6.2.1 Privileges and Immunities

147. Legal Services provided advice and assistance on issues related to the status, legal capacity and personality of the Preparatory Commission, and the privileges and immunities of the Commission and its officials. This included advice on the interpretation of the 1946 Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, which several States Signatories have agreed to apply to the activities of the Commission. Pursuant to a request made by the Bureau of the Preparatory Commission, the Section prepared a note on the functional privileges and immunities necessary to implement the work programme effectively and a draft decision providing for the provisional application of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to the activities of the Commission (CTBT/PTS/INF.130). The outcome of the discussion of this issue in WGA and the Preparatory Commission was recommendation (8) contained in document CTBT/PC-9/1/Annex I.

G.6.2.2 National Implementation Measures

148. The Section developed an information note (CTBT/PTS/INF.203) for the Preparatory Commission on national implementation measures to be taken in accordance with Article III of the Treaty. The Section continued to provide advice and relevant information to States Signatories in this regard.

G.6.2.3 Policy on Confidentiality

149. The Section provided legal advice to the Task Leader on confidentiality and to WGB, and responded to the questions of States Signatories concerning the confidentiality of information and data. Legal advice was also provided to substantive Divisions on

questions of confidentiality arising out of procurement contracts, agreements and interaction with States Signatories and other international organizations.

G.6.3 Administrative and Managerial Issues

150. The Section continued to assist in the interpretation of the Financial and Staff Regulations and Rules, as well as in the drafting and interpretation of Administrative Directives implementing them. Legal support was also provided concerning the recognition by the Preparatory Commission of the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation in respect of possible employment disputes between staff members and the Commission. Services were also necessary concerning the amendment of the Charter of the Provident Fund and the administration of the fund in general. These services included secretarial services for the Management Board of the fund.

G.6.4 Support for the Governing Bodies and Training Programmes

151. As required, the Section provided legal assistance at meetings of the Preparatory Commission, WGA and WGB, as well as related Task Leader meetings. Legal briefings or presentations were also given to government designees, experts, and trainees participating in several technical and non-technical training programmes in Vienna.

G.7 External Relations

G.7.1 Advancement of Entry into Force

152. The External Relations Section established dialogue with capitals of all States Signatories listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty. In 1999, 13 of these States, whose ratification is required for the Treaty's entry into force, ratified the Treaty.

G.7.2 Assistance in the Establishment of the Global Verification Regime

153. External Relations undertook outreach activities, in cooperation with and in coordination with the verification Divisions, to enhance States Signatories' understanding for establishment of the global verification regime. To this end, in addition to regular contacts with Permanent Missions in Vienna, Geneva, New York and elsewhere, 33 IMS host States were briefed in capitals.

G.7.3 Enhancement of Participation in the Work of the Commission

154. The Section used all appropriate opportunities to encourage Missions and capitals to participate in the work of the Policy-making Organs.

G.7.4 Expansion of Commission Membership and Furthering of Ratification

155. External Relations continued to develop contacts with international and regional organizations, such as the United Nations, the IAEA, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical

Weapons (OPCW), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the League of Arab States, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the South Pacific Forum (SPF), and the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL), and at various fora, such as the NPT review process, with a view to deepening understanding of the Treaty regime, increasing the number of States Signatories and furthering ratification.

G.7.5 Signatures and Ratification

156. In 1999, four States (Guatemala, Oman, Singapore and Zimbabwe) signed the Treaty, and 25 States (Azerbaijan, Belgium*, Bolivia, Bulgaria*, Estonia, Finland*, Greece, Hungary*, Ireland, Italy*, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico*, the Netherlands*, New Zealand, Norway*, Panama, Poland*, the Republic of Korea*, Romania*, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa* and Switzerland*) ratified the Treaty (asterisks denote States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty). As of 31 December 1999, 155 States had signed the Treaty and 51 States, including 26 States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, whose ratification is a requirement for entry into force, had deposited their instruments of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

157. Pakistan maintained observer status with the Preparatory Commission, while a quiet dialogue continued with India; efforts were directed at developing dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

G.7.6 Participation in the Work of the Commission

158. During 1999, 78, 74 and 77 States, respectively, participated in the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Sessions of the Preparatory Commission. Efforts continued to encourage the participation of those States which have not yet participated actively in the work of the Policy-making Organs.

G.7.7 National Authorities and Focal Points

159. By the end of 1999, 61 States had notified the PTS of their designation of National Authorities or focal points, in accordance with the provisions of Article III, paragraph 4, of the Treaty.

G.7.8 Interaction with States and International Organizations

160. In 1999, the Executive Secretary and External Relations staff reached out to Permanent Missions of 28 IMS host States not represented in Vienna. Missions were also undertaken to 40 States in the six geographical regions to advance the cause of the Treaty.

161. The Executive Secretary or PTS staff briefed:

- the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in New York;
- a meeting of the United Nations Headquarters Africa Group of the Whole in New York;
- the third session of the NPT 2000 Review Conference Preparatory Committee in New York;

- the forty-third session of the IAEA General Conference in Vienna; and
- the OAS Permanent Council in Washington, D.C.

162. By invitation, PTS staff also participated at:
- the fourth session of the OPCW Conference of States Parties at The Hague;
- the fourth session of the CARICOM Central American Ministerial Meeting in Georgetown;
- the twenty-ninth session of the OAS General Assembly in Guatemala City;
- the thirty-fifth session of the OAU summit meeting in Algiers; and
- the sixteenth session of the OPANAL General Conference and its international disarmament seminar in Lima.

G.8 Public Information

G.8.1 Outreach Activities

G.8.1.1 Printed Material

163. The *Guide to the Establishment of IMS Facilities* was compiled in response to requests from prospective host States of IMS stations for greater clarity and assistance in taking Treaty provisions, Financial Regulations and Preparatory Commission decisions, and turning them into tasks and actions. It is expected to be a useful reference for other States as well, especially those States unable to participate fully in meetings of the Policy-making Organs, and is also intended for use at workshops, training programmes and seminars.

164. Eight issues of *CTBTO News*, summarizing the Executive Secretary's reports on PTS activities and the decisions of the Policy-making Organs, were issued in 1999. The newsletter is meant to inform States Signatories that are not able to fully follow the Commission's work.

165. A third edition of the pocket-sized Treaty booklet, incorporating markers to assist users in locating specific text, was issued. The booklet's compact format, bringing basic texts together in one volume, was well received by different target audiences and various international organizations.

166. Information kits for the use of the media, the public and PTS staff on duty travel were continuously updated, expanded and customized.

167. Forty-one press releases and information notes were issued in 1999, announcing new signatures and ratifications, signature of facility agreements and the convening of the Article XIV conference, and reporting on the progress of PTS work.

G.8.1.2 Electronic Material

168. The ECS continued to be fine-tuned to meet the needs of its users and ensure its continuous functionality. Participation increased by one third in 1999. As of 20 January 2000, the ECS had 535 registered users, 401 of whom had accessed it at least

once, compared with 40 registered users at the beginning of 1999. In 1999, 21 discussions were launched, compared with 9 in 1998.

169. Towards the end of the year, given the significant increase in news items on the Treaty, the Public Information Section initiated, for the reference of senior staff, an electronic clipping service on related news items.

G.8.1.3 Audiovisual Material

170. The first versions of the 45-minute film entitled *The Eyes of Truth* and a 10-minute trailer were made. The film focuses on the establishment of the IMS network and includes footage of the Vienna International Centre (VIC), the IDC and work at facilities in Argentina, Australia, Germany, New Zealand and South Africa. The film is designed to appeal to and to reach a non-specialist audience through television networks.

171. The Section arranged for photographs to be taken of the signing of facility agreements, and of the opening of the Article XIV conference and the press conference held immediately after it.

G.8.1.4 Briefings

172. Eighteen briefings were held at PTS headquarters for various groups. They were attended by a total of 10 parliamentarians, 140 young diplomats, 110 students, 48 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 32 high-school teachers and 13 university professors. The Section briefed trainee guides for VIC tours on the work of the Preparatory Commission. Further, at the invitation of the NGO Committee on Disarmament, the Executive Secretary addressed some 250 representatives of NGOs in New York during Disarmament Week.

G.8.1.5 Media Relations

173. Press conferences given by the Chairperson of the Preparatory Commission, attended by a total of 68 media representatives, were held at the conclusion of each of the sessions of the Commission in 1999. The Executive Secretary was interviewed by representatives of five print media, a television station and a radio station. The Directors of the IMS and IDC Divisions were interviewed by a newspaper, and the Section briefed a magazine about PTS activities.

G.8.1.6 VIC-based Activities

174. The Section and the IAEA Division of Public Information jointly organized the photo exhibition *The United Nations and Nuclear Disarmament: Achievements on the Way to a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World*. Forty photographs charting the milestones leading to the opening of the Treaty for signature in 1996 were exhibited.

175. The Section prepared a display for the VIC 20th Anniversary Exhibition, to form part of a permanent exhibition in the United Nations Information Service area.

G.9 International Cooperation

G.9.1 Interaction with States Signatories

176. The International Cooperation Section continued to work in tandem with the External Relations Section, and focused its attention on States and regional organizations of three geographical regions, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East (SEAPFE), in the preparation of and follow-up to International Cooperation workshops.

177. Concurrently, several technologically advanced States were contacted with a view to soliciting further support for the Section's work. Details and arrangements are under discussion.

G.9.2 Regional Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation, Cairo

178. With the strong support of the Egyptian Government, the International Cooperation Section organized the first Regional Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation, in Cairo in June 1999. Twenty-two African States took part and discussed ways and means to advance the cause of the Treaty in the region. A summary of the workshop's results is contained in document CTBT/PTS/INF.173/Rev.1.

G.9.3 Preparatory Work for Regional Workshops for the LAC and SEAPFE Regions

179. Bilateral and multilateral discussions were held with Vienna-based representatives of the regions concerned, to develop concepts and frameworks for the two regional workshops proposed in the 2000 programme of work. At the proposal of the Chinese and Peruvian Governments, Beijing and Lima have been agreed as the venues for these two workshops. Preliminary discussion with the Peruvian authorities took place in Lima in December 1999; the Section finalized preparations for a mission to Beijing on 18-20 January 2000.

G.9.4 Database of Scientific Meetings of Interest for CTBT-related Researchers

180. Development of the Database of Scientific Meetings of Interest for CTBT-related Researchers proceeded in close cooperation with the verification Divisions. As of the end of 1999, more than 100 meetings and conferences held or planned in 35 States for the period 1998-2001 had been identified and included in this database.

181. With the support of the US Department of Energy, the database was made fully accessible through the Internet. This collaboration was described in an invited paper, "Scientific meetings database: A new tool for CTBT-related international cooperation", jointly prepared with a staff member of Sandia National Laboratories, and presented to the 21st Seismic Research Symposium on Technologies for Monitoring the CTBT, Las Vegas, 21-24 September 1999.

H. CONFERENCE CONVENED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XIV OF THE CTBT

H.1 Preparatory Activities

182. The conference convened pursuant to Article XIV of the CTBT (Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty), held in the Hofburg from 6 to 8 October 1999, marked a major event in the 1999 meetings calendar. The conference was supported by a joint secretariat, comprising PTS staff members and staff members from the United Nations secretariats in New York and Vienna. A task force, headed by the Chief of Conference Services and including members of the Office of the Executive Secretary and the Legal Services, Public Information and External Relations Sections, was set up in the PTS to prepare for the conference and to ensure coordination with the other elements of the joint secretariat.

183. In preparation of the conference, PTS staff prepared a draft budget, drafted summary records of meetings of States Signatories and States that had ratified the Treaty, and revised and updated the texts of the Rules of Procedure, draft agenda and timetable and the draft Final Declaration of the conference. During the preparatory process, Legal Services gave opinions and advice on the interpretation of provisions of the Treaty and the draft texts under discussion. Public Information compiled precedents for the participation of NGOs in intergovernmental conferences and made proposals concerning media participation. With the support of the Austrian Government, the secretariat worked to enhance participation, in particular, of least developed countries (LDCs). Ninety-two States, including seven LDCs, attended the conference.

H.2 Conference Support

184. The Executive Secretary served as Secretary of the Conference. Conference Services staff were responsible for protocol and accreditation for the conference, establishing and updating the list of speakers, and providing support and advice to the elected officers during the conference. Legal advice was provided by the Chief of Legal Services. The Public Information Section prepared a conference information kit, issued press releases on the conference, accredited the 82 media representatives and 13 NGOs present, conducted briefings and arranged interviews with delegates. The Section also held one press conference before the conference and organized a press conference with the President of the Conference, Masahiko Koumura, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, immediately thereafter. During the conference, three screenings of the documentary *The Eyes of Truth* were held, as well as demonstrations of the public web site. In connection with the conference, the International Cooperation Section coordinated PTS Open House Days activities for delegates to the conference, to better acquaint them with the work of the PTS. The conference provided an opportunity for the PTS to interact with delegations, focusing attention on those States not having diplomatic representation in Vienna, and those whose ratification is needed for the Treaty to enter into force or which are to host IMS facilities.

APPENDIX I

STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET AS OF 31 December 1999
(IN US DOLLARS)

	Year		Scale	Payable	Applied Amount	Adjustment	Outstanding
				a	b	c	d = a-(b+c)
Albania							
	WCF	1	00.003	63	-	-	63
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.003	1,937	-	-	1,937
				10,629	-	**166**	**10,463**
Algeria							
	WCF	1	00.094	1,974	1,974	-	-
	1999	1	00.094	60,685	60,685	-	-
Last Payment Date 12-November-1999				**62,659**	**62,659**	-	
Andorra							
	WCF	1	00.004	84	210	(126)	-
	1999	1	00.004	2,582	-	126	2,456
Last Payment Date 14-May-1998				**2,666**	**210**	-	2,456
Angola							
	WCF	1	00.010	210	210	-	-
	1999	1	00.010	6,456	6,456	-	-
Last Payment Date 12-November-1999				**6,666**	**6,666**	-	
Antigua and Barbuda							
	WCF	1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997	2	00.010	1,602	-	-	1,602
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
				8,779	-	-	8,779
Argentina							
	WCF	1	01.029	21,609	21,609	-	-
	1998	1	00.486	284,016	272,613	-	11,403
	1999	1	01.029	664,312	-	-	664,312
Last Payment Date 29-November-1999				**969,937**	**294,222**	-	675,715
Armenia							
	WCF	1	00.011	231	-	-	231
	1997	2	00.051	13,924	-	818	13,106
	1998	1	00.051	29,804	-	-	29,804
	1999	1	00.011	7,101	-	-	7,101
				51,060	-	**818**	**50,242**
Australia							
	WCF	1	01.489	31,269	31,269	-	-
	1999	1	01.489	961,284	961,095	189	-
Last Payment Date 20-January-1999				**992,553**	**992,364**	**189**	

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable	Applied Amount	Adjustment	Outstanding
			a	b	c	d = a-(b+c)
Austria						
	WCF 1	00.945	19,845	19,845	-	-
	1999 1	00.945	610,083	610,083	-	-
Last Payment Date 22-January-1999			**629,928**	**629,928**	-	
Azerbaijan						
	WCF 1	00.022	462	-	-	462
	1997 2	00.110	10,068	-	-	10,068
	1998 1	00.111	64,868	-	-	64,868
	1999 1	00.022	14,203	-	-	14,203
			89,601	-	-	**89,601**
Bahrain						
	WCF 1	00.017	357	357	-	-
	1999 1	00.017	10,975	10,912	63	-
Last Payment Date 20-July-1999			**11,332**	**11,269**	**63**	
Bangladesh						
	WCF 1	00.010	210	-	-	210
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.010	6,456	-	-	6,456
			15,295	-	**166**	**15,129**
Belarus						
	WCF 1	00.082	1,722	5,943	(4,221)	-
	1998 1	00.283	165,384	115,088	4,221	46,075
	1999 1	00.082	52,938	-	-	52,938
Last Payment Date 04-October-1999			**220,044**	**121,031**	-	**99,013**
Belgium						
	WCF 1	01.108	23,268	23,268	-	
	1999 1	01.108	715,314	715,309	5	-
Last Payment Date 26-February-1999			**738,582**	**738,577**	**5**	
Benin						
	WCF 1	00.002	42	210	(168)	-
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	171	5,673
	1999 1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
Last Payment Date 13-October-1997			**7,177**	**210**	**3**	**6,964**
Bolivia						
	WCF 1	00.007	147	-	-	147
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.007	4,519	-	-	4,519
			13,295	-	**166**	**13,129**
Bosnia and Herzegovina						
	WCF 1	00.005	105	-	-	105
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	161	2,624
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.005	3,228	-	-	3,228
			11,962	-	**161**	**11,801**

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year		Scale	Payable	Applied Amount	Adjustment	Outstanding
				a	b	c	d = a-(b+c)
Brazil							
	WCF	1	01.477	31,017	31,017	-	-
	1999	1	01.477	953,536	3,408	-	950,128
Last Payment Date 06-January-1999				**984,553**	**34,425**	**-**	**950,128**
Brunei Darussalam							
	WCF	1	00.020	420	420	-	-
	1998	1	00.020	11,688	-	6	11,682
	1999	1	00.020	12,912	-	-	12,912
Last Payment Date 23-July-1997				**25,020**	**420**	**6**	**24,594**
Bulgaria							
	WCF	1	00.019	399	1,701	(1,302)	-
	1999	1	00.019	12,266	10,964	1,302	-
Last Payment Date 27-December-1999				**12,665**	**12,665**	**-**	
Burkina Faso							
	WCF	1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
				9,962	**-**	**166**	**9,796**
Burundi							
	WCF	1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.001	646	-	-	646
				9,296	**-**	**166**	**9,130**
Cambodia							
	WCF	1	00.001	21	21	-	-
	1999	1	00.001	646	646	-	-
Last Payment Date 13-July-1999				**667**	**667**	**-**	
Canada							
	WCF	1	02.766	58,086	58,086	-	-
	1999	1	02.766	1,785,702	1,777,701	8,001	-
Last Payment Date 11-January-1999				**1,843,788**	**1,835,787**	**8,001**	
Cape Verde							
	WCF	1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
				9,962	**-**	**166**	**9,796**
Chad							
	WCF	1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.001	646	-	-	646
				9,296	**-**	**166**	**9,130**

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Chile						
	WCF 1	00.132	2,772	1,701	-	1,071
	1999 1	00.132	85,218	-	-	85,218
Last Payment Date 29-June-1998			87,990	1,701	-	86,289
China						
	WCF 1	00.977	20,517	20,517	-	-
	1999 1	00.977	630,741	630,740	1	-
Last Payment Date 01-March-1999			651,258	651,257	1	
Colombia						
	WCF 1	00.109	2,289	-	-	2,289
	1997 2	00.101	27,848	-	1,653	26,195
	1998 1	00.101	59,024	-	-	59,024
	1999 1	00.109	70,369	-	-	70,369
			159,530	-	1,653	157,877
Comoros						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	-	646
			9,296	-	166	9,130
Congo						
	WCF 1	00.003	63			63
	1997 2	00.010	2,785		-	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844			5,844
	1999 1	00.003	1,937			1,937
			10,629	-	166	10,463
Cook Isl.						
	WCF 1	00.001	21			21
	1998 1	00.010	5,844			5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646			646
			6,511	-	-	6,511
Costa Rica						
	WCF 1	00.016	336	-	-	336
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.016	10,329	-	-	10,329
			19,294	-	166	19,128
Côte d'Ivoire						
	WCF 1	00.009	189	-	-	189
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.009	5,810	-	-	5,810
			14,628	-	166	14,462
Croatia						
	WCF 1	00.036	756	756	-	-
	1998 1	00.091	53,180	150	-	53,030
	1999 1	00.036	23,241	-	-	23,241
Last Payment Date 14-October-1999			77,177	906	-	76,271

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Cyprus						
	WCF 1	00.034	714	714	-	-
	1999 1	00.034	21,950	21,950	-	-
Last Payment Date 21-January-1999			**22,664**	**22,664**	-	
Czech Republic						
	WCF 1	00.122	2,562	2,562	-	-
	1999 1	00.122	78,762	76,011	2,751	-
Last Payment Date 16-February-1999			**81,324**	**78,573**	**2,751**	
Democratic Republic of Congo						
	WCF 1	00.007	147	-	-	147
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.007	4,519	-	-	4,519
			13,295	-	**166**	**13,129**
Denmark						
	WCF 1	00.694	14,574	14,574	-	-
	1999 1	00.694	448,039	447,304	735	-
Last Payment Date 10-February-1999			**462,613**	**461,878**	735	
Djibouti						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	-	646
			9,296	-	**166**	**9,130**
Dominican Republic						
	WCF 1	00.015	315	-	-	315
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.015	9,684	-	-	9,684
			18,628	-	**166**	**18,462**
Ecuador						
	WCF 1	00.020	420	420	-	-
	1997 2	00.020	5,570	4,657	331	582
	1998 1	00.020	11,688	-	-	11,688
	1999 1	00.020	12,912	-	-	12,912
Last Payment Date 08-March-1999			**30,590**	**5,077**	**331**	**25,182**
Egypt						
	WCF 1	00.065	1,365	1,365	-	-
	1999 1	00.065	41,963	41,627	336	-
Last Payment Date 05-August-1999			**43,328**	**42,992**	**336**	
El Salvador						
	WCF 1	00.012	252	-	-	252
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.012	7,747	-	-	7,747
			16,628	-	**166**	**16,462**

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year		Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Equatorial Guinea							
	WCF	1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.001	646	-	-	646
				9,296	-	**166**	**9,130**
Estonia							
	WCF	1	00.015	315	315	-	-
	1999	1	00.015	9,684	9,159	525	-
Last Payment Date 16-February-1999				**9,999**	**9,474**	**525**	
Ethiopia							
	WCF	1	00.006	126	-	-	126
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.006	3,874	-	-	3,874
				12,629	-	**166**	**12,463**
Fiji							
	WCF	1	00.004	84	210	(126)	-
	1999	1	00.004	2,582	2,582	-	-
Last Payment Date 15-September-1999				**2,666**	**2,792**	**(126)**	
Finland							
	WCF	1	00.544	11,424	11,424	-	-
	1999	1	00.544	351,201	349,458	1,743	-
Last Payment Date 13-January-1999				**362,625**	**360,882**	**1,743**	
France							
	WCF	1	06.569	137,949	137,949	-	-
	1999	1	06.569	4,240,881	4,240,881	-	-
Last Payment Date 26-March-1999				**4,378,830**	**4,378,830**	-	
Gabon							
	WCF	1	00.015	315	-	-	315
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.015	9,684	-	-	9,684
				18,628	-	**166**	**18,462**
Georgia							
	WCF	1	00.019	399	-	-	399
	1997	2	00.112	30,633	-	1,805	28,828
	1998	1	00.111	64,868	-	-	64,868
	1999	1	00.019	12,266	-	-	12,266
				108,166	-	**1,805**	**106,361**
Germany							
	WCF	1	09.851	206,871	206,871	-	-
	1999	1	09.851	6,359,707	6,359,707	-	-
Last Payment Date 12-July-1999				**6,566,578**	**6,566,578**	-	

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Ghana						
	WCF 1	00.007	147	210	(63)	-
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	66	5,778
	1999 1	00.007	4,519	-	-	4,519
Last Payment Date 18-April-1997			10,510	210	3	10,297
Greece						
	WCF 1	00.353	7,413	7,413	-	-
	1999 1	00.353	227,893	227,221	672	-
Last Payment Date 18-May-1999			235,306	234,634	672	
Grenada						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	-	646
			9,296	-	166	9,130
Guinea						
	WCF 1	00.003	63	-	-	63
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.003	1,937	-	-	1,937
			10,629	-	166	10,463
Guinea-Bissau						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997 2	00.010	1,602	-	-	1,602
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	-	646
			8,113	-	-	8,113
Haiti						
	WCF 1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
			9,962	-	166	9,796
Holy See						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	21	-	-
	1999 1	00.001	646	457	189	-
Last Payment Date 25-January-1999			667	478	189	
Honduras						
	WCF 1	00.003	63	-	-	63
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.003	1,937	-	-	1,937
			10,629	-	166	10,463
Hungary						
	WCF 1	00.121	2,541	2,541	-	-
	1999 1	00.121	78,116	77,675	441	-
Last Payment Date 28-January-1999			80,657	80,216	441	

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Iceland						
	WCF 1	00.032	672	672	-	-
	1999 1	00.032	20,659	20,659	-	-
Last Payment Date 11-January-1999			**21,331**	**21,331**	-	
Indonesia						
	WCF 1	00.185	3,885	2,982	-	903
	1998 1	00.142	82,984	39,654	-	43,330
	1999 1	00.185	119,434	-	-	119,434
Last Payment Date 21-October-1998			**206,303**	**42,636**	-	**163,667**
Iran (Islamic Republic of)						
	WCF 1	00.194	4,074	9,555	(5,481)	-
	1998 1	00.455	265,900	135,036	5,481	125,383
	1999 1	00.194	125,244	-	-	125,244
Last Payment Date 15-November-1999			**395,218**	**144,591**	-	**250,627**
Ireland						
	WCF 1	00.225	4,725	4,725	-	-
	1999 1	00.225	145,258	145,258	-	-
Last Payment Date 25-January-1999			**149,983**	**149,983**	-	
Israel						
	WCF 1	00.347	7,287	7,287	-	-
	1999 1	00.347	224,020	224,020	-	-
Last Payment Date 15-July-1999			**231,307**	**231,307**	-	
Italy						
	WCF 1	05.456	114,576	114,576	-	-
	1999 1	05.456	3,522,339	3,522,339	-	-
Last Payment Date 12-November-1999			**3,636,915**	**3,636,915**	-	
Jamaica						
	WCF 1	00.006	126	126	-	-
	1999 1	00.006	3,874	3,874	-	-
Last Payment Date 29-June-1999			**4,000**	**4,000**	-	
Japan						
	WCF 1	20.073	421,533	421,533	-	-
	1999 1	20.073	12,958,928	12,958,928	-	-
Last Payment Date 04-October-1999			**13,380,461**	**13,380,461**	-	
Jordan						
	WCF 1	00.006	126	210	(84)	-
	1999 1	00.006	3,874	3,790	84	-
Last Payment Date 14-October-1999			**4,000**	**4,000**	-	
Kazakhstan						
	WCF 1	00.066	1,386	-	-	1,386
	1997 2	00.193	52,912	-	3,124	49,788
	1998 1	00.192	112,204	-	-	112,204
	1999 1	00.066	42,609	-	-	42,609
			209,111	-	**3,124**	**205,987**

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Kenya						
	WCF 1	00.007	147	210	(63)	-
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	2,924	63	2,857
	1999 1	00.007	4,519	-	-	4,519
Last Payment Date 03-December-1998			10,510	3,134	-	7,376
Kuwait						
	WCF 1	00.135	2,835	2,835	-	-
	1999 1	00.135	87,155	85,958	1,197	-
Last Payment Date 18-February-1999			89,990	88,793	1,197	
Kyrgyzstan						
	WCF 1	00.008	168	-	-	168
	1997 2	00.030	8,354	-	492	7,862
	1998 1	00.030	17,532	-	-	17,532
	1999 1	00.008	5,165	-	-	5,165
			31,219	-	492	30,727
Lao People's Democratic Republic						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997 2	00.010	915	-	-	915
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	-	646
			7,426	-	-	7,426
Latvia						
	WCF 1	00.024	504	504	-	-
	1999 1	00.024	15,494	15,494	-	-
Last Payment Date 20-April-1999			15,998	15,998	-	
Lesotho						
	WCF 1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
			9,962	-	166	9,796
Liberia						
	WCF 1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
			9,962	-	166	9,796
Liechtenstein						
	WCF 1	00.006	126	126	-	-
	1999 1	00.006	3,874	3,790	84	-
Last Payment Date 09-February-1999			4,000	3,916	84	
Lithuania						
	WCF 1	00.022	462	462	-	-
	1999 1	00.022	14,203	12,964	1,239	-
Last Payment Date 26-May-1999			14,665	13,426	1,239	

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Luxembourg						
	WCF 1	00.068	1,428	1,428	-	-
	1999 1	00.068	43,900	43,837	63	-
Last Payment Date 26-May-1999			**45,328**	**45,265**	**63**	
Madagascar						
	WCF 1	00.003	63	-	-	63
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.003	1,937	-	-	1,937
			10,629	-	**166**	**10,463**
Malawi						
	WCF 1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
			9,962	-	**166**	**9,796**
Malaysia						
	WCF 1	00.181	3,801	3,801	-	-
	1999 1	00.181	116,852	116,852	-	-
Last Payment Date 27-December-1999			**120,653**	**120,653**	-	
Maldives						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	210	(189)	-
	1999 1	00.001	646	457	189	-
Last Payment Date 04-February-1999			**667**	**667**	-	
Mali						
	WCF 1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
			9,962	-	**166**	**9,796**
Malta						
	WCF 1	00.014	294	294	-	-
	1999 1	00.014	9,038	9,038	-	-
Last Payment Date 18-January-1999			**9,332**	**9,332**	-	
Marshall Islands						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	210	(189)	-
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	3	189	5,652
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	-	646
Last Payment Date 27-March-1998			**6,511**	**213**	-	**6,298**
Mauritania						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	-	646
			9,296	-	**166**	**9,130**

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Mexico						
	WCF 1	00.984	20,664	20,664	-	-
	1999 1	00.984	635,261	635,261	-	-
Last Payment Date 12-November-1999			655,925	655,925	-	
Micronesia (Federated States of)						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	210	(189)	-
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	189	457
Last Payment Date 05-August-1998			667	210	-	457
Monaco						
	WCF 1	00.004	84	84	-	-
	1999 1	00.004	2,582	2,456	126	-
Last Payment Date 11-January-1999			2,666	2,540	126	
Mongolia						
	WCF 1	00.002	42	42	-	-
	1999 1	00.002	1,291	1,291	-	-
Last Payment Date 05-May-1999			1,333	1,333	-	
Morocco						
	WCF 1	00.041	861	861	-	-
	1999 1	00.041	26,469	26,469	-	-
Last Payment Date 27-April-1999			27,330	27,330	-	
Mozambique						
	WCF 1	00.001	21			21
	1997 2	00.010	2,785		[illegible]	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844			5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646			646
			9,296		166	9,130
Myanmar						
	WCF 1	00.008	168	[illegible]		-
	1999 1	00.008	5,165	42	-	5,123
Last Payment Date 27-April-1999			5,333	210	-	5,123
Namibia						
	WCF 1	00.007	147	147	-	-
	1999 1	00.007	4,519	4,456	63	-
Last Payment Date 14-May-1999			4,666	4,603	63	
Nepal						
	WCF 1	00.004	84	210	(126)	-
	1999 1	00.004	2,582	2,456	126	-
Last Payment Date 09-September-1998			2,666	2,666	-	
Netherlands						
	WCF 1	01.638	34,398	34,398	-	-
	1999 1	01.638	1,057,476	1,057,476	-	-
Last Payment Date 22-January-1999			1,091,874	1,091,874	-	
New Zealand						
	WCF 1	00.222	4,662	5,103	(441)	-
	1999 1	00.222	143,321	142,880	441	-
Last Payment Date 18-December-1998			147,983	147,983	-	

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Nicaragua						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	-	646
			9,296	-	**166**	**9,130**
Niger						
	WCF 1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
			9,962	-	**166**	**9,796**
Norway						
	WCF 1	00.613	12,873	12,873	-	-
	1999 1	00.613	395,747	395,747	-	-
Last Payment Date 16-March-1999			**408,620**	**408,620**	-	
Panama						
	WCF 1	00.013	273	273	-	-
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	1,272	213	1,300
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.013	8,393	-	-	8,393
Last Payment Date 19-January-1999			**17,295**	**1,545**	**213**	**15,837**
Papua New Guinea						
	WCF 1	00.007	147	210	(63)	-
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	66	5,778
	1999 1	00.007	4,519	-	-	4,519
Last Payment Date 03-July-1997			**10,510**	**210**	**3**	**10,297**
Paraguay						
	WCF 1	00.014	294	-	-	294
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.014	9,038	-	-	9,038
			17,961	-	**166**	**17,795**
Peru						
	WCF 1	00.095	1,995	1,995	-	-
	1999 1	00.095	61,331	61,331	-	-
Last Payment Date 20-August-1999			**63,326**	**63,326**	-	
Philippines						
	WCF 1	00.080	1,680	1,680	-	-
	1999 1	00.080	51,647	51,647	-	-
Last Payment Date 09-July-1999			**53,327**	**53,327**	-	
Poland						
	WCF 1	00.208	4,368	4,368	-	-
	1999 1	00.208	134,283	131,637	2,646	-
Last Payment Date 29-January-1999			**138,651**	**136,005**	**2,646**	

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year		Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Portugal							
	WCF	1	00.419	8,799	8,799	-	-
	1999	1	00.419	270,502	270,502	-	-
Last Payment Date 04-June-1999				**279,301**	**279,301**	-	
Qatar							
	WCF	1	00.033	693	693	-	-
	1999	1	00.033	21,304	21,304	-	-
Last Payment Date 27-July-1999				**21,997**	**21,997**	-	
Republic of Korea							
	WCF	1	00.998	20,958	20,958	-	-
	1999	1	00.998	644,299	644,299	-	-
Last Payment Date 12-May-1999				**665,257**	**665,257**	-	
Republic of Moldova							
	WCF	1	00.018	378	-	-	378
	1997	2	00.080	3,661	-	-	3,661
	1998	1	00.081	47,336	-	-	47,336
	1999	1	00.018	11,621	-	-	11,621
				62,996	-	-	**62,996**
Romania							
	WCF	1	00.067	1,407	-	-	1,407
	1997	2	00.152	41,772	-	2,479	39,293
	1998	1	00.152	88,828	-	-	88,828
	1999	1	00.067	43,255	-	-	43,255
				175,262	-	**2,479**	**172,783**
Russian Federation							
	WCF	1	01.494	31,374	90,741	(59,367)	-
	1999	1	01.494	964,511	905,144	59,367	-
Last Payment Date 14-October-1999				**995,885**	**995,885**	-	
Saint Lucia							
	WCF	1	00.001	21	21	-	-
	1999	1	00.001	646	189	-	457
Last Payment Date 19-April-1999				**667**	**210**	-	**457**
Samoa							
	WCF	1	00.001	21	21	-	-
	1999	1	00.001	646	457	189	-
Last Payment Date 07-July-1999				**667**	**478**	**189**	
San Marino							
	WCF	1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
				9,962	-	**166**	**9,796**
Sao Tome Principe							
	WCF	1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.001	646	-	-	646
				9,296	-	**166**	**9,130**

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Senegal						
	WCF 1	00.006	126	-	-	126
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.006	3,874	-	-	3,874
			12,629	-	**166**	**12,463**
Seychelles						
	WCF 1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
			9,962	-	**166**	**9,796**
Slovakia						
	WCF 1	00.039	819	819	-	-
	1999 1	00.039	25,178	24,296	882	-
Last Payment Date 12-January-1999			**25,997**	**25,115**	**882**	
Slovenia						
	WCF 1	00.061	1,281	1,281	-	-
	1999 1	00.061	39,381	39,171	210	-
Last Payment Date 05-May-1999			**40,662**	**40,452**	**210**	
Solomon Islands						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	-	646
			9,296	-	**166**	**9,130**
South Africa						
	WCF 1	00.368	7,728	7,728	-	-
	1999 1	00.368	237,577	237,576	1	-
Last Payment Date 16-July-1999			**245,305**	**245,304**	**1**	
Spain						
	WCF 1	02.600	54,600	54,600	-	-
	1999 1	02.600	1,678,534	1,678,534	-	-
Last Payment Date 26-April-1999			**1,733,134**	**1,733,134**	-	
Sri Lanka						
	WCF 1	00.012	252	252	-	-
	1999 1	00.012	7,747	7,747	-	-
Last Payment Date 22-January-1999			**7,999**	**7,999**	-	
Suriname						
	WCF 1	00.004	84	84	-	
	1999 1	00.004	2,582	-	126	2,456
Last Payment Date 04-May-1998			**2,666**	**84**	**126**	**2,456**
Swaziland						
	WCF 1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
			9,962	-	**166**	**9,796**

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year		Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Sweden							
	WCF	1	01.089	22,869	22,869	-	-
	1999	1	01.089	703,048	699,772	3,276	-
Last Payment Date 18-January-1999				**725,917**	**722,641**	**3,276**	
Switzerland							
	WCF	1	01.220	25,620	25,620	-	-
	1999	1	01.220	787,620	787,519	102	-
Last Payment Date 29-January-1999				**813,240**	**813,139**	**102**	
Tajikistan							
	WCF	1	00.005	105	-	-	105
	1997	2	00.020	5,570	-	331	5,239
	1998	1	00.020	11,688	-	-	11,688
	1999	1	00.005	3,228	-	-	3,228
				20,591	-	**331**	**20,260**
Thailand							
	WCF	1	00.168	3,528	3,528	-	-
	1999	1	00.168	108,459	108,439	20	-
Last Payment Date 02-March-1999				**111,987**	**111,967**	**20**	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia							
	WCF	1	00.004	84	-	-	84
	1998	1	00.005	243	-	-	243
	1999	1	00.004	2,582	-	-	2,582
				2,909	-	-	**2,909**
Togo							
	WCF	1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.001	646	-	-	646
				9,296	-	**166**	**9,130**
Tunisia							
	WCF	1	00.028	588	588	-	-
	1997	2	00.030	8,354	7,466	496	392
	1998	1	00.030	17,532	-	-	17,532
	1999	1	00.028	18,077	-	-	18,077
Last Payment Date 28-January-1999				**44,551**	**8 054**	**496**	**36,001**
Turkey							
	WCF	1	00.442	9,282	9,282	-	-
	1998	1	00.385	224,992	204,567	8	20,417
	1999	1	00.442	285,351	-	-	285,351
Last Payment Date 03-March-1999				**519,625**	**213,849**	**8**	**305,768**
Turkmenistan							
	WCF	1	00.008	168	-	-	168
	1997	2	00.030	8,354	-	492	7,862
	1998	1	00.030	17,532	-	-	17,532
	1999	1	00.008	5,165	-	-	5,165
				31,219	-	**492**	**30,727**

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Uganda						
	WCF 1	00.004	84	-	-	84
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.004	2,582	-	-	2,582
			11,295	-	**166**	**11,129**
Ukraine						
	WCF 1	00.303	6,363	2,080	-	4,283
	1997 2	01.105	303,545	-	17,930	285,615
	1998 1	01.103	644,588	-	-	644,588
	1999 1	00.303	195,614	-	-	195,614
Last Payment Date 22-May-1998			**1,150,110**	**2,080**	**17,930**	**1,130,100**
United Arab Emirates						
	WCF 1	00.179	3,759	-	-	3,759
	1997 2	00.193	52,912	-	3,141	49,771
	1998 1	00.192	112,204	-	-	112,204
	1999 1	00.179	115,561	-	-	115,561
			284,436	-	**3,141**	**281,295**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland						
	WCF 1	05.113	107,373	107,373	-	-
	1999 1	05.113	3,300,902	3,295,232	5,670	-
Last Payment Date 26-May-1999			**3,408,275**	**3,402,605**	**5,670**	
United States of America						
	WCF 1	25.111	527,331	527,331	-	-
	1999 1	25.111	16,211,410	16,211,410	-	-
Last Payment Date 17-March-1999			**16,738,741**	**16,738,741**	-	
Uruguay						
	WCF 1	00.048	1,008	1,008	-	-
	1999 1	00.048	30,988	-	-	30,988
Last Payment Date 13-December-1999			**31,996**	**1,008**	-	**30,988**
Uzbekistan						
	WCF 1	00.037	777	2,772	(1,995)	-
	1998 1	00.132	77,140	39,385	3,987	33,768
	1999 1	00.037	23,887	-	-	23,887
Last Payment Date 17-September-1998			**101,804**	**42,157**	**1,992**	**57,655**
Vanuatu						
	WCF 1	00.001	21	-	-	21
	1997 2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998 1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999 1	00.001	646	-	-	646
			9,296	-	**166**	**9,130**
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of						
	WCF 1	00.177	3,717	991	-	2,726
	1997 2	00.335	91,899	-	5,441	86,458
	1998 1	00.334	195,188	-	-	195,188
	1999 1	00.177	114,269	-	-	114,269
Last Payment Date 14-May-1998			**405,073**	**991**	**5,441**	**398,641**

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year		Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Viet Nam							
	WCF	1	00.007	147	147	-	-
	1999	1	00.007	4,519	4,519	-	-
Last Payment Date 27-January-1999				**4,666**	**4,666**	-	
Yemen							
	WCF	1	00.010	210	-	-	210
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.010	6,456	-	-	6,456
				15,295	-	**166**	**15,129**
Zambia							
	WCF	1	00.002	42	-	-	42
	1997	2	00.010	2,785	-	166	2,619
	1998	1	00.010	5,844	-	-	5,844
	1999	1	00.002	1,291	-	-	1,291
				9,962	-	**166**	**9,796**

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

	Year	Scale	Payable a	Applied Amount b	Adjustment c	Outstanding d = a-(b+c)
Sub totals						
	WCF [1]		2,100,000	2,150,321	(74,193)	23,872
	1996 [1]		140,383	131,051	9,332	-
	1996 [2]		33,178	30,974	2,204	-
	1997 [1]		296,389	277,034	19,355	-
	1997 [2]		27,458,316	25,082,653	1,658,131	717,532
	1998 [1]		58,439,527	55,895,467	391,994	2,152,066
	1999 [1]		64,559,006	61,258,547	93,369	3,207,090
Total (Excluding WCF)			150,926,799	142,675,727	2,174,385	6,076,688

Status of Assessed Contributions to the Regular Budget

New Member States

	Year	Scale	Payable	Applied Amount	Adjustment	Outstanding
Guatemala	Date Of Entry:	20-September-1999				
	WCF 1	00.018	378	-	-	378
	1999 1	00.018	1,937	-	-	1,937
Last Payment Date:			2,315	-	-	2,315
Oman	Date Of Entry:	23-September-1999				
	WCF 1	00.051	1,071	-	-	1,071
	1999 1	00.051	5,488	-	-	5,488
Last Payment Date:			6,559	-	-	6,559
Singapore	Date Of Entry:	14-January-1999				
	WCF 1	00.176	3,696	3,696	-	-
	1999 1	00.176	94,687	94,687	-	-
Last Payment Date: 24-February-1999			98,383	98,383	-	-
Zimbabwe	Date Of Entry:	13-October-1999				
	WCF 1	00.009	189	-	-	189
	1999 1	00.009	484	-	-	484
Last Payment Date:			673	-	-	673
Grand Total			107,930	98,383	-	9,547

Note: 1 and 2 refers to budget periods (1) and (2)

APPENDIX II

1999 PROCUREMENT

Major Programme	Total Number of Contracts/ Purchase Orders		Value in US$
1. INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM CIF US$ 33,005,191.45 General Fund: US$ 180,810.00	100		33,186,001.45*
2. INTERNATIONAL DATA CENTRE	55		5,555,130.90
3. COMMUNICATIONS	0		4,296,019.72
4. ON-SITE INSPECTION	5		335,539.18
5. EVALUATION	5		335,041.00
7. ADMINISTRATION, COORDINATION AND SUPPORT	44		1,307,622.34
GRAND TOTAL	209	GRAND TOTAL	45,015,354.59

Purchase orders, contracts issued by PTS	209
Purchase orders, contracts issued by UNIDO on behalf of PTS	0

* includes US$1,745,335 for HA1 (Cape Leeuwin) to be obligated against 2000 funds (CIF)

APPENDIX III

1999 PROCUREMENT ABOVE US$150,000: SOLE SUPPLIER/CONTRACTOR

Major Programme	Description	Station Code	Contractor	Country	Fin. Rule No.	Value in US$	Total in US$
1. INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM	Site Prep. & Construction, Makanchi	PS23	NNC	Kazakhstan	11.5.06(d)	1,082,788.00	
	Noble Gas Equipment	N/A	Khlopin Institute	Russian Fed.	11.5.06(a)	210,428.00	
	Site Surveys, Equipment & Installation in USA	IS53 to IS60	Univ. of Mississippi	USA	11.5.06(f)	827,850.00	
	Equipment for 4 IS Stations	N/A	Tekelec	France	11.5.06(f)	924,320.00	
	Contract for 11 IMS Stations	11 stations	DASE	France	11.5.06(a,c,d)	1,406,236.00	
	Site Preparation, Warramunga	IS7	ANU	Australia	11.5.06(d)	190,340.00	
	Site Installations, Melbourne, Perth	RN4, RN10	ARPANSA	Australia	11.5.06(d)	655,308.00	
	Installation of a Boiler	N/A	RIPT	Russian Fed.	11.5.60(d)	169,782.00	
	Site Survey & Array Design, China	PS12, PS13	China Seismol. Bureau	China	11.5.06(a)	198,384.00	
	Site Installations, Chatham, Kaitaia, Cook Islands	RN23, RN46, RN47	NRL	New Zealand	11.506(d,c)	1,101,803.00	
	Testing & Evaluation, Seismic Array, Warramunga	PS2	ANU	Australia	11.5.06(a,c,d)	303,454.00	
	Site Prep. & Installation, Norway	PS28	NORSAR	Norway	11.5.06(d)	377,091.00	
	6 site Surveys in Russian Fed.	6 stations	RIPT	Russian Fed.	11.5.06(a)	250,400.00	
	Site Survey & Array, Mongolia	PS25	DASE	France	11.5.06(c,d)	759,267.00	
	Site Installation, Stockholm	RN63	FOA	Sweden	11.5.06(d)	338,021.00	
	Equipment for 5 IS Stations	N/A	DASE	France	11.5.06(c)	237,832.00	
							9,033,304.00
2. INTERNATIONAL DATA CENTRE	Link to Arlington, VA	N/A	Telecom Austria	Austria	11.5.06(c)	234,000.00	
	IDC Consulting Services	N/A	Taylor McKenzie	USA	11.5.06(c)	225,000.00	
							459,000.00
	Grand Total						9,492,304.00

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Security Council

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General Assembly
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Agenda items 39, 67 (a), 92 (a), 94 (b) and (d) and 164

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Maintenance of international security: prevention of the violent disintegration of States

Macroeconomic policy questions: trade and development

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: integration of the economies in transition into the world economy; high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 20 September 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the New York Memorandum of the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the Republic of Uzbekistan, signed at their meeting on 6 September 2000 in New York (see annex I), as well as the text of the communiqué of that meeting (see annex II).

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We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter, and its annexes circulated as a document of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 39, 67 (a), 92 (a), 94 (b), 94 (d) and 164, and of the Security Council.

Eldar G. **Kouliev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Azerbaijan
to the United Nations

Peter P. **Chkheidze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations

Ion **Botnaru**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova
to the United Nations

Volodymyr Yu. **Yel'chenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations

Alisher **Vohidov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan
to the United Nations

Annex I to the letter dated 20 September 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and Russian]

New York Memorandum of the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the Republic of Uzbekistan, hereinafter referred to as the GUUAM Group,

Taking into account the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation and mutually beneficial partnership between their countries and peoples, and *emphasizing* the aspiration for further development of these relations on the basis of the Strasbourg Communiqué and the Washington Declaration,

Reiterating their commitment to the fundamental norms and principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and respective documents of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in particular the principles of sovereign equality of States, non-use of force or threat of force, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs and inviolability of borders,

Stressing the need for developing, in their countries, a civil society based on the respect for the principles of democracy, rule of law, promotion and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering the restoration of the historic Silk Road, which links the East and the West, as an important factor in strengthening independence, security and stability of States and cooperation among them in the region of Central and Eastern Europe, the Black Sea, the Caucasus and Central Asia in the new millennium,

Condemning as unjustifiable any illegal acts, methods and practices of terrorism, wherever and by whomsoever committed, including those that jeopardize friendly relations between States and peoples, endanger territorial integrity, security and stability of States, hamper international cooperation, result in violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and undermine democratic foundations of society,

Recognizing that one of the most important problems that poses a serious threat to stability and security both in the entire world and in the region of the Great Historic Silk Road is a problem of aggressive separatism, and *being gravely concerned* at the protracting of the conflict settlement processes in this region, and *confirming* their commitment to the settlement of these conflicts by peaceful means on the basis of respective resolutions of the United Nations and decisions of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Noting the importance of integration processes and of collaboration between their States in cooperation with the European structures, including the European

Union, the Council of Europe, as well as in the framework of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and NATO's "Partnership for Peace" programme,

Taking into account the urgent need to establish effective interstate — first and foremost, economic and intersectoral — relations with the view to improve the well-being of the peoples of their countries, as well as to intensify economic cooperation in the context of further integration of the GUUAM States into the system of international economic relations,

Considering particularly important unconditional application of the free trade principles on the basis of existing mechanisms of multilateral economic cooperation, which remain underutilized so far in the post-Soviet space,

Stressing the need for cooperation and concerted efforts of their States with the view to further developing the secure and effective Europe-Caucasus-Asia transport and communication corridor,

Noting the prospects of expanding, in the framework of the GUUAM Group, the humanitarian dimension on the basis of the rich spiritual and cultural heritage of the peoples of the participating States,

Have decided:

1. *To intensify* multilateral cooperation in the framework of GUUAM by giving it a multilevel character. To this end, it shall be expedient *to convene* regular summits at the level of Heads of State at least once a year, and meetings at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at least twice a year;

2. *To entrust*, during the period between summits and ministerial meetings, the Committee of National Coordinators (CNC) with the task of coordinating the cooperation within the framework of GUUAM. The Committee shall hold its regular sessions on a quarterly basis and, when necessary, additional sessions upon the consent of all the parties;

3. *To consider*, among the cooperation priorities within the framework of GUUAM, the task of fostering favourable conditions conducive to economic growth and enhancing the well-being of the peoples of the participating States, promoting mutually beneficial trade relations among them on the basis of principles of free trade and close intersectoral cooperation and implementing complex multilateral programmes and projects in the field of production, commerce, energy, transport, economy, international credit and financial cooperation, border, customs and fiscal services, communications, science, technology, education and culture. To this end, direct contacts between different State bodies and departments of the respective agencies of the GUUAM Group member States shall be established;

4. *To promote* development and improvement, at different levels, of mechanisms of multilateral cooperation in the framework of GUUAM, including at the level of the executive and legislative branches, business circles, non-governmental and humanitarian organizations and mass media;

5. *To recognize* as a common top priority ensuring an effective functioning of the Europe-Caucasus-Asia transport corridor, and the need to develop its infrastructure, as well as to ensure its reliability and security;

6. *To strengthen and improve* the mechanisms of consultations and coordination of actions within the framework of international organizations, and *to*

promote actively the practice of joint statements at various levels. In this connection, *to include* the question of establishing an international anti-terrorism centre in the programme of joint actions of GUUAM States in the United Nations;

7. To convene their next summit in the year 2001.

Done at New York, on 6 September 2000, in five copies in the English and Russian languages.

(*Signed*) Heydar **Aliyev**
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

(*Signed*) Eduard **Shevardnadze**
President of Georgia

(*Signed*) Petru **Lucinschi**
President of the Republic of Moldova

(*Signed*) Leonid **Kuchma**
President of Ukraine

(*Signed*) Islam **Karimov**
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Annex II to the letter dated 20 September 2000 from the Presidents of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and Russian]

Communiqué of the meeting of the Presidents of the GUUAM Group in the framework of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations

A regular meeting of the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the Republic of Uzbekistan, hereinafter referred to as the GUUAM Group, was held in the framework of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations.

As an outcome of the meeting, the Presidents of the States of the GUUAM Group adopted the New York Memorandum, in which the parties agreed to intensify multilateral cooperation within the GUUAM framework by giving it a multilevel character, and adopted respective decisions.

Among major cooperation priorities within the GUUAM framework, the Head of States envisaged fostering favourable conditions conducive to economic growth, improving the well-being of the peoples of the participating States, further developing a safe and efficient Europe-Caucasus-Asia transport and communication corridor, as well as intensifying mutually beneficial trade relations among them on the basis of principles of free trade. To this end, the parties decided to undertake efforts with a view to establishing a free trade zone within the GUUAM.

The Presidents of the GUUAM Group expressed their grave concern at the protracting of the conflict settlement processes in the region and confirmed their commitment to the resolution of these conflicts by peaceful means on the basis of universally accepted principles of international law, resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Presidents strongly condemned aggressive separatism, terrorism and other illegal acts that jeopardize friendly relations between States and peoples, endanger territorial integrity, security and stability of States, hamper international cooperation, result in violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and undermine democratic foundations of society.

The parties expressed their support for the development of their cooperation within the framework of international organizations, forums, economic and trade blocs, with the view to more active participation in the global political and economic processes.

The Heads of State of the GUUAM Group express their confidence that further cooperation within the framework of the Group on the basis of the Strasbourg Communiqué, the Washington Declaration and the New York Memorandum will contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in their region and in adjacent areas, and full realization of the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The Presidents noted with satisfaction that the Millennium Summit reconfirmed the central role of the United Nations in the global processes and expressed their hope that the significance of the United Nations in settling major problems of the humakind will be increased.